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L60 ANSWER 1 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1999:468407 HCAPLUS
 DN 131:92359
 TI A gel composition for skin care and protection and a method for preparation thereof
 IN Maor, Zeev; Yehuda, Shaul; Magdassi, Shlomo; Kogan, Assia
 PA Dead Sea Laboratories Ltd., Israel
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K007-48
 ICS A61K007-00
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9933443	A1	19990708	WO 1998-IL615	19981217 <--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9915752	A1	19990719	AU 1999-15752	19981217 <--
	DE 19882916	T	20010222	DE 1998-19882916	19981217 <--
PRAI	IL 1997-122776	A	19971228 <--		
	WO 1998-IL615	W	19981217 <--		
AB	The present invention relates to a gel compn. useful for skin care and protection comprising up to 80 % wt./wt. Dead Sea water, hydrophobic and/or hydrophilic active agents, solubilizers, gelling agents or viscosity modifiers and water to complete up to 100 %. Preferably, the compn. is a				

clear liq. gel. In the compn. of the present invention the hydrophobic active agents may be **vegetable oils**, free **fatty acids** or vitamins, or any combination thereof and the hydrophilic active agent may be humectants, alpha.-hydroxy acids, anti irritant agents, plant exts., moisturizing agents or hydrolyzed plant proteins or any combination thereof. The gel may further comprise antioxidants and fragrances. A compn. contained **Dead Sea water** 75.0, **oleth** 20 3.0, **glycereth** 26 2.0, **hydroxyethyl cellulose** 0.8, **tocopheryl acetate** 0.3, **lavender oil** 0.3, **BHA** 0.1 and deionized water to 100%.

ST **skin care gel; cosmetic gel**
 IT **Antioxidants**
 Humectants
 Perfumes
Seawater
 Solubilizers
 (gel compn. for **skin care and protection**)

IT **Essential oils**
Tocopherols
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (gel compn. for **skin care and protection**)

IT **Cosmetics**
 (gels; gel compn. for **skin care and protection**)

IT **Castor oil**
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (hydrogenated, ethoxylated; gel compn. for **skin care and protection**)

IT **Carboxylic acids, biological studies**
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (hydroxy; gel compn. for **skin care and protection**)

IT **Essential oils**
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (lavender; gel compn. for **skin care and protection**)

IT **Cosmetics**
 (moisturizers; gel compn. for **skin care and protection**)

IT **Essential oils**
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (patchouli; gel compn. for **skin care and protection**)

IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (plant; gel compn. for **skin care and protection**)

IT **Essential oils**
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (sandalwood; gel compn. for **skin care and protection**)

IT **Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies**
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (vegetable; gel compn. for **skin care and protection**)

IT **58-95-7, Tocopheryl acetate 64-02-8, Tetrasodium edta 79-81-2, Retinyl palmitate 128-37-0, Bht, biological studies 1327-43-1, Magnesium aluminum silicate 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9004-62-0,**

Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hpmc
 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9004-95-9,
 Ceteth 20 9004-98-2, Oleth 20
 9005-64-5, Tween 20 9005-65-6, Tween
 80 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum
 25013-16-5, Bha
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (gel compn. for skin care and protection)

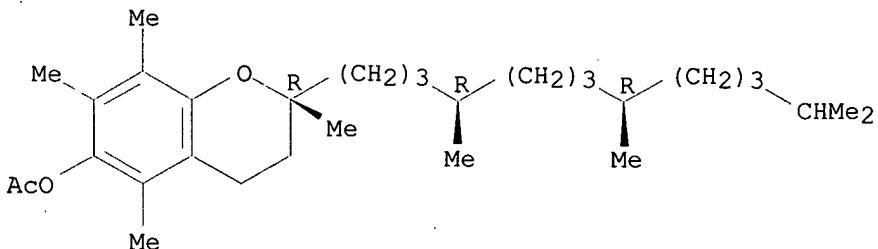
RE.CNT 4

RE
 (1) Beiersdörff; EP 0783881 A 1997 HCPLUS
 (2) Biener, H; EP 0217975 A 1987 HCPLUS
 (3) Electronic; FR 2242971 A 1975 HCPLUS
 (4) Kyotaro, H; JP 08104607 A 1996 HCPLUS
 IT 58-95-7, Tocopheryl acetate 64-02-8,
 Tetrasodium edta 79-81-2, Retinyl
 palmitate 128-37-0, Bht, biological studies
 1327-43-1, Magnesium aluminum silicate
 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9004-62-0,
 Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hpmc
 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9004-95-9,
 Ceteth 20 9004-98-2, Oleth 20
 9005-64-5, Tween 20 9005-65-6, Tween
 80 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum
 25013-16-5, Bha
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (gel compn. for skin care and protection)

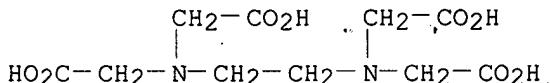
RN 58-95-7 HCPLUS

CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-ol, 3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-[(4R,8R)-4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl]-, acetate, (2R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 64-02-8 HCPLUS

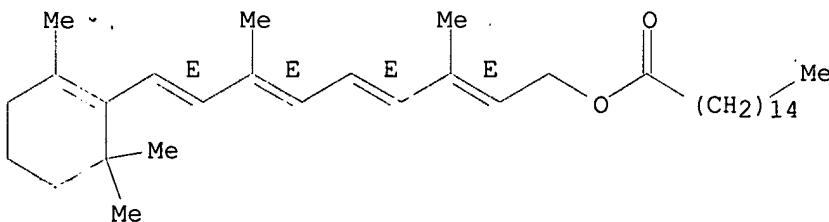
CN Glycine, N,N'-1,2-ethanediylbis[N-(carboxymethyl)-, tetrasodium salt (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

4 Na

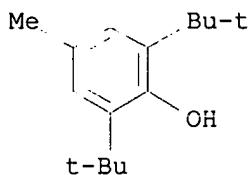
RN 79-81-2 HCPLUS

CN Retinol, hexadecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 128-37-0 HCPLUS
 CN Phenol, 2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1327-43-1 HCPLUS
 CN Silicic acid, aluminum magnesium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 9000-30-0 HCPLUS
 CN Guar gum (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 9004-62-0 HCPLUS
 CN Cellulose, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9004-34-6
 CMF Unspecified
 CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
 CMF C2 H6 O2

HO-CH₂-CH₂-OH

RN 9004-65-3 HCPLUS
 CN Cellulose, 2-hydroxypropyl methyl ether (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9004-34-6
 CMF Unspecified
 CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

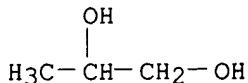
CM 2

CRN 67-56-1
 CMF C H4 O

H₃C—OH

CM 3

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C₃ H₈ O₂



RN 9004-67-5 HCPLUS
CN Cellulose, methyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9004-34-6
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

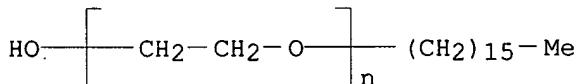
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

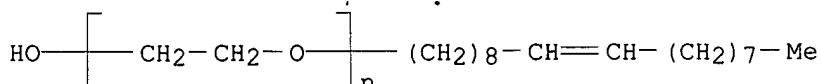
CRN 67-56-1
CMF C H₄ O

H₃C—OH

RN 9004-95-9 HCPLUS
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-hexadecyl-.omega.-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 9004-98-2 HCPLUS
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.- (9Z)-9-octadecenyl-.omega.-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 9005-64-5 HCPLUS
CN Sorbitan, monododecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 9005-65-6 HCPLUS
CN Sorbitan, mono-(9Z)-9-octadecenoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

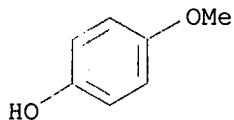
RN 11138-66-2 HCAPLUS

CN Xanthan gum (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 25013-16-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phenol, (1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



D1-Bu-t

L60 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:194406 HCAPLUS

DN 130:227543

TI Pigment composition for body cosmetics and method for its production

IN Sim, Ho Chin

PA Da Min Enterprise Ltd., S. Korea

SO Ger. Offen., 12 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM A61K007-00

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19841887	A1	19990318	DE 1998-19841887	19980911 <--
JP 11139927	A2	19990525	JP 1998-255787	19980909 <--
JP 2939252	B2	19990825		
CA 2244286	AA	19990312	CA 1998-2244286	19980911 <--
FR 2768336	A1	19990319	FR 1998-11370	19980911 <--
GB 2329584	A1	19990331	GB 1998-19923	19980911 <--
GB 2329584	B2	19990804		
CN 1220872	A	19990630	CN 1998-117785	19980914 <--

PRAI KR 1997-47853 19970912 <--

AB A cosmetic pigment compn. which increases tissue elasticity, promotes body wt. loss and body motility, and inhibits skin aging contains constituents of marine brown algae, sea tangle, clay, and loess. The brown algae and sea tangle are sources of Ca, K, I, Se, and alginic acid; the clay and loess yield silica, Al, and Mg.

The brown alga and sea tangle constituents are obtained by repeatedly freezing and thawing the algae, suspending them in a purified sea salt soln., pulverizing, filtering, and adding an org. acid. An aq. ext. of loess is dried in the shade, a sea salt soln. is added with shaking, the insol. residue is sedimented and removed, and NaOH soln. is added to pH appr. 7.0 to induce agglutination of viscous components. A cosmetic lotion is obtained by combining algal ext. 30, loess ext. viscous components 20, propylparaben 0.1, perfume 0.1, dye, and sea salt soln. to 100 wt.%. An app. and procedure for prepn. of a purified sea salt soln. is described with the aid of schematic diagrams.

ST cosmetic pigment brown algae loess clay; mineral alginate

cosmetic pigment; salt purifn seawater cosmetic

IT Muscle

(elasticity of; pigment compn. for body cosmetics and method for its prodn.)

IT Locomotor behavior
 (facilitation of; pigment compn. for body **cosmetics** and
 method for its prodn.)

IT Filters
 (for sea salt purifn. from **seawater**; pigment compn. for body
cosmetics and method for its prodn.)

IT Elasticity
 (of muscle; pigment compn. for body **cosmetics** and method for
 its prodn.)

IT Antiaging **cosmetics**
 Antibesity agents
 Brines
 Brown algae (Phaeophyceae)
Cosmetics
 Extraction
 Freezing-thawing
 Loess
 Marine plant
 Pigments (biological)
 Tangle
 Topical drug delivery systems
 Viscous materials
 (pigment compn. for body **cosmetics** and method for its prodn.)

IT Clays, biological studies
 Inorganic compounds
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (pigment compn. for body **cosmetics** and method for its prodn.)

IT Organic acids
 RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (pigment compn. for body **cosmetics** and method for its prodn.)

IT **Seawater**
 (sea salt purifn. from; pigment compn. for body **cosmetics** and
 method for its prodn.)

IT 1318-74-7, Kaolinite, biological studies 1318-93-0, Montmorillonite,
 biological studies 7429-90-5, Aluminum, biological studies 7439-95-4,
 Magnesium, biological studies 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies
 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological
 studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium,
 biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (pigment compn. for body **cosmetics** and method for its prodn.)

L60 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:147736 HCAPLUS

DN 130:242149

TI Bath preparations.

IN Hasunuma, Kyotaro; Hanaoka, Hidenori; Morita, Kazuyoshi

PA Kanebo, Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM A61K007-50

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI JP 11060468 A2 19990302 JP 1997-242185 19970822 <--

AB Bath prepns. showing blood circulation- and perspiration-promoting effects
 and skin-beautifying activity comprise L-carnitine salts, dried
seawater [10-90 wt.%] and anhyd. silicic acid [0.1-5 wt.%]. A
 bath prepns. contained L-carnitine-HCl 5.0, dried **seawater** 56.5,
 anhyd. silicic acid 0.5, dried sodium sulfate 25.0, sodium chloride 5.0,
 sodium bicarbonate 5.0, 1,3-butylene glycol 1.0, CM-cellulose

ST 0.2, glycerin 0.7, perfumes 0.9, and colorants 0.2 wt.%.

IT bath prepns carnitine salt

IT Bath preparations
(bath prepns. contg. carnitine salts and other ingredients)

IT Seawater
(dried; bath prepns. contg. carnitine salts and other ingredients)

IT 541-15-1D, L-Carnitine, salts 1343-98-2, Silicic acid 6645-46-1D,
L-Carnitine hydrochloride, salts 124464-89-7, biological studies
125349-24-8 221300-42-1, biological studies

IT RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(bath prepns. contg. carnitine salts and other ingredients)

L60 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:768027 HCAPLUS

DN 130:85915

TI Oil-in-water emulsion compositions containing sucrose
fatty acid esters, higher fatty acid
salts, and polysaccharides for cosmetics

IN Konishi, Kyoko

PA NOEVIR Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM A61K007-00
ICS A61K007-00; A61K009-107; A61K007-035

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10316523	A2	19981202	JP 1997-143055	19970515 <--

AB Title compns. contain sucrose fatty acid esters,
C12-22 satd. fatty acid salts, and xanthan
gum and/or carrageenan. The compns. show stability, luster, skin
softening and protecting effect, and low skin irritation. A
cosmetic emulsion was prepnd. from stearic acid 0.20, cetanol 1.50,
vaseline 3.00, liq. paraffin 7.00, sucrose stearate 0.50,
tocopherol acetate 0.50, glycerin 5.00, Me p-hydroxybenzoate 0.10,
L-arginine 0.12, 1.0 wt.% aq. xanthan gum 1.00, H2O
80.88, and dipotassium glycyrrhizinate 0.20 wt.%.

ST cosmetic emulsion sucrose fatty ester; higher fatty salt
cosmetic emulsion; xanthan gum
cosmetic emulsion sucrose ester; carrageenan cosmetic
emulsion sucrose fatty ester

IT Fatty acid salts
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(long-chain; oil-in-water emulsions contg. sucrose
fatty acid esters, higher fatty
acid salts, and polysaccharides for cosmetics
)

IT Cosmetic emulsions
Oil-in-water emulsions
(oil-in-water emulsions contg. sucrose fatty
acid esters, higher fatty acid
salts, and polysaccharides for cosmetics)

IT Long-chain fatty acids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(salts; oil-in-water emulsions contg. sucrose
fatty acid esters, higher fatty
acid salts, and polysaccharides for cosmetics
)

IT 593-29-3, Potassium stearate 822-16-2, Sodium stearate 2485-52-1
2485-53-2 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 11138-66-2, Xanthan

gum 13429-27-1, Potassium myristate 18080-76-7, Potassium arachate 32945-27-0 32945-28-1 37318-31-3, Sucrose stearate 39300-95-3, Sucrose palmitate 79864-13-4 218448-67-0, Sucrose margarate 218448-68-1, Sucrose isopalmitate
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(oil-in-water emulsions contg. sucrose fatty acid esters, higher fatty acid salts, and polysaccharides for cosmetics)

IT 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (oil-in-water emulsions contg. sucrose fatty acid esters, higher fatty acid salts, and polysaccharides for cosmetics)

RN 11138-66-2 HCPLUS

CN Xanthan gum (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L60 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1997:561495 HCPLUS

DN 127:195230

TI Skin smoothing effects of Dead Sea minerals:
 comparative profilometric evaluation of skin surface

AU Ma'or, Z.; Yehuda, S.; Voss, W.

CS Dead Sea Laboratories Ltd, RandD, Dead Sea, 86983, Israel

SO Int. J. Cosmet. Sci. (1997), 19(3), 105-110

CODEN: IJCMDW; ISSN: 0142-5463

PB Chapman & Hall

DT Journal

LA English

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

AB The skin smoothing effects of three different liq. gels were compared on 20 mature women. Treatment applications were performed twice a day over a period of 4 wk, and the skin roughness parameter (Rz) of all test participants was detd. at the beginning and at the end of the study using a computer-aided laser profilometry, in accordance with DIN 4768 ff. At the end of the application period, the liq. gel with 1% of a Dead Sea mineral soln. had an av. skin roughness parameter redn. of 40.7%. The liq. gel without minerals additives showed an av. redn. in skin roughness of 27.8%. The control gel without anti-wrinkle agents or the additives showed an av. redn. of only 10.4%.

ST skin smoothing Dead Sea mineral

IT Cosmetics

Seawater

Skin

(skin smoothing effects of Dead Sea minerals)

IT Minerals, biological studies

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); GOC (Geological or astronomical occurrence); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)

(skin smoothing effects of Dead Sea minerals)

L60 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1997:303344 HCPLUS

DN 126:282547

TI Aerosols for delivery of disinfectants or natural sea water

IN Mundschenk, David D.

PA Phylomed Corporation, USA; Mundschenk, David D.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K007-16
 ICS A61K007-20; A61K009-00; A61K009-12; A61K033-14; A61K033-40
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9710802	A1	19970327	WO 1996-US15596	19960920 <--
	W: CA, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	CA 2232677	AA	19970327	CA 1996-2232677	19960920 <--
	EP 862407	A1	19980909	EP 1996-936055	19960920 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI	US 1995-4167		19950922	<--	
	WO 1996-US15596		19960920	<--	
AB	A system for delivering a chem. agent in the form of a foam, which in its preferred embodiment involves the use of an aerosol dispenser to deliver a formulation contg. both an anionic surface active agent such as Na lauryl sulfate as a delivery agent and a chem. agent such as either H2O2 as a disinfecting chem. agent or natural sea water . A conc. contg. H2O2 3, aloe vera gel 1, methylparaben 0.2, Na lauryl sulfate 1, and deionized water to 100 %, was mixed with Propellant A-46 at the wt. ratio of 145:25 and a dispenser was filled with the compn. The system was used by actuating the valve to generate a foam from the nozzle.				
ST	aerosol surfactant hydrogen peroxide; sea water surfactant body foam				
IT	Cosmetics (aerosols; aerosols for delivery of disinfectants or natural sea water)				
IT	Monoglycerides RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (coco monoglycerides, sulfonates; aerosols for delivery of disinfectants or natural sea water)				
IT	Cosmetics (foams; aerosols for delivery of disinfectants or natural sea water)				
IT	Seawater (purified; aerosols for delivery of disinfectants or natural sea water)				
IT	56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 577-11-7, Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate 7631-98-3, Sodium lauryl sarcosinate 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, hydroxyalkyl esters 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 25155-30-0, Sodium dodecyl benzenesulfonate RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (aerosols for delivery of disinfectants or natural sea water)				
L60	ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS				
AN	1985:172642 HCPLUS				
DN	102:172642				
TI	Production of magnesium aluminosilicate derivatives for pharmaceuticals, cosmetics , and food additives				
PA	Nippon Chemical Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan				
SO	Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.				
	CODEN: JKXXAF				
DT	Patent				
LA	Japanese				
IC	ICM C01B033-26				
ICA	A23K001-175; A23L001-00; A61K047-00				
CC	63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)				

Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 59213613	A2	19841203	JP 1983-84900	19830517 <--
AB	Mg aluminosilicate derivs. are produced by a reaction of SiO ₂ , Al ₂ O ₃ , and MgO. The fine particles prep'd. from SiO ₂ , Al ₂ O ₃ , and(or) MgO are treated with seawater . A trace amt. of seawater minerals is absorbed in the reaction product. The compds. are esp. useful as food and cosmetic additives, and antacids. Thus, SiO ₂ gel prep'd. by neutralizing Na silicate with H ₂ SO ₄ was filtered to give a filtered cake which was dried, pulverized, and packed in a column. Filtered clean seawater was poured into the column. The treated SiO ₂ was mixed with NaOH at 90.degree., mixed with Na aluminate [1302-42-7] to give amorphous aluminosilicate gel which was heated to 80.degree. to give a cryst. A-type zeolite. Zeolite was mixed with desalted acidic sea-water contg. 5 wt.% MgCl ₂ to give a compd. contg. alk. earth metals 9600, B ₂ O ₃ 1500, Ni + Cu + Co 8, Zn + Ti + Mn 3, and radioactive substances 20 ppm.				
ST	antacid magnesium aluminosilicate prodn; sea water mineral aluminosilicate; cosmetic magnesium aluminosilicate seawater ; food magnesium aluminosilicate seawater				
IT	Cosmetics Food (additives for, magnesium aluminosilicate with seawater minerals as)				
IT	Antacids and Antiflatulents (magnesium aluminosilicate with seawater minerals for)				
IT	Waters, ocean (minerals, cosmetic and food and pharmaceutical additives contg. magnesium aluminosilicate and)				
IT	1327-43-1 RL: BIOL (Biological study) (antacid from, with seawater minerals)				
IT	1309-48-4, biological studies 1327-39-5 1335-30-4 1343-88-0 1344-00-9 1344-28-1, biological studies 7631-86-9, biological studies 12304-65-3				
IT	RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cosmetic and food and pharmaceutical additives contg. seawater minerals and)				
IT	1302-42-7 RL: RCT (Reactant) (reaction of, with sodium silicate)				
IT	1327-43-1 RL: BIOL (Biological study) (antacid from, with seawater minerals)				
RN	1327-43-1 HCAPLUS				
CN	Silicic acid, aluminum magnesium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L60 ANSWER 8 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1985:84263 HCAPLUS
 DN 102:84263
 TI Compositions for **cosmetic** use
 IN Bogdany, L.; Bogdany, O.; Dede, L.; Dede, M.
 PA CAOLA Kozmetikai es Hartzartasvegyipari Vallalat, Hung.
 SO Belg., 27 pp.
 CODEN: BEXXAL
 DT Patent
 LA French
 ICI A61
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
 Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	BE 899809	A1	19841001	BE 1984-213054	19840601 <--
	HU 190723	B	19861028	HU 1983-1991	19830603 <--
	HU 195727	B	19880728	HU 1983-3176	19830913 <--
	CA 1243957	A1	19881101	CA 1984-455540	19840531 <--
	FR 2546754	A1	19841207	FR 1984-8664	19840601 <--
	FR 2546754	B1	19871218		
	WO 8404885	A1	19841220	WO 1984-HU36	19840601 <--
	W: AT, CH, DE, DK, FI, GB, JP, NL, NO, SE, SU, US				
	NL 8420169	A	19850401	NL 1984-20169	19840601 <--
	DE 3490279	T	19850515	DE 1984-3490279	19840601 <--
	JP 60501506	T2	19850912	JP 1984-502414	19840601 <--
	GB 2156216	A1	19851009	GB 1985-2534	19840601 <--
	GB 2156216	B2	19870325		
	ES 533050	A1	19851216	ES 1984-533050	19840601 <--
	RO 89438	B3	19860630	RO 1984-114738	19840601 <--
	CS 252816	B2	19871015	CS 1984-4142	19840601 <--
	CH 677319	A	19910515	CH 1985-590	19840601 <--
	FI 8500354	A	19850128	FI 1985-354	19850128 <--
	FI 82598	B	19901231		
	FI 82598	C	19910410		
	NO 8500391	A	19850201	NO 1985-391	19850201 <--
	SE 8500470	A	19850201	SE 1985-470	19850201 <--
	DK 8500478	A	19850204	DK 1985-478	19850201 <--
	SU 1718709	A3	19920307	SU 1985-3857496	19850201 <--
	RU 2027431	C1	19950127	RU 1986-4027297	19860408 <--
	US 4863897	A	19890905	US 1987-81603	19870803 <--
PRAI	HU 1983-1991		19830603	<--	
	HU 1983-3176		19830913	<--	
	WO 1984-HU36		19840601	<--	
	US 1985-705336		19850131	<--	

AB Cosmetic compns. for skin and body protection consist of blood proteins, trace inorg. substances or metal salts or lake, natural, ocean or mineral waters and mixts. of plant juices. A mixt. contg. white petrolatum 137.5, cetyl alc. 82.5, paraffin oil, and Tween 60 27.5 g was heated at 80.degree. to form an aliph. phase of the compn. At the same time, 10 g plasma protein was subjected to swelling in 200 mL medicinal water and the mixt. was treated thermally at 112.degree. for 90 min. The protein was cooled to 60.degree. and mixed with the aliph. phase (paraffin) at 80.degree.. After homogenization another 600-mL medicinal water heated to 70.degree. was added to the mixt. and the mixt. stirred while cooling. A cream having good skin protection properties and antirheumatic properties was obtained.

ST pharmaceutical mineral water protein; ocean water cosmetic; natural water cosmetic; antiarthritic water protein; antirheumatic water protein

IT Inflammation inhibitors and Antiarthritics (blood proteins and natural waters)

IT Trace elements

IT RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cosmetics and pharmaceuticals contg. proteins and)

IT Chamomile

(exts. of, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals contg. waters and)

IT Waters, ocean

(for cosmetics and pharmaceuticals)

IT Proteins

IT RL: BIOL (Biological study) (of blood plasma, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals contg. waters and)

IT Cosmetics

(proteins and natural waters for)

IT Waters, natural

(lake, for cosmetics and pharmaceuticals)

IT Waters, natural
 (mineral, for cosmetics)
 IT Pharmaceuticals
 (mineral waters, blood proteins in)
 IT Waters, natural
 (river, for cosmetics and pharmaceuticals)
 IT 1332-82-7 7646-85-7, biological studies 7720-78-7 7758-98-7,
 biological studies 7761-88-8, biological studies 7773-01-5 7786-81-4
 10025-73-7 11098-84-3 11113-50-1 13453-07-1
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (cosmetics and pharmaceuticals contg. proteins and)

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 FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 JUN 2001 <20010629/UP>
 FILE COVERS 1968 TO DATE.

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L65 ANSWER 1 OF 15 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2001 IFSCC
 AN 17624 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
 TI SKIN SMOOTHING EFFECTS OF DEAD SEA MINERALS:
 COMPARATIVE PROFILOMETRIC EVALUATION OF SKIN SURFACE
 AU MA'OR Z (DEAD SEA LABORATORIES LTD, R AND D, DEAD SEA, 86983, ISRAEL);
 YEHUDA S; VOSS W
 SO INT J COSMET SCIENCE, 1997, 19(3), 105-110, 12 REFS
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The skin smoothing effects of three different liquid gels were compared
 on 20 mature women. Treatment applications were performed twice a day over
 a period of 4 weeks, and the skin roughness parameter (Rz) of all test
 participants was determined at the beginning and at the end of the study
 using a computer-aided laser profilometry, in accordance with DIN 4768
 ff. At the end of the application period, the liquid gel with 1 percent
 of a Dead Sea mineral solution had an average skin
 roughness parameter reduction of 40.7 percent. The liquid gel without
 mineral additives showed an average reduction in skin roughness of 27.8
 percent. The control gel without anti-wrinkle agents or the additives
 showed an average reduction of only 10.4 percent
 SH COSMETICS; RAW MATERIALS; PRODUCT EVALUATION; SKIN
 CT DEAD SEA; WATER; IONS; COSMETIC PROPERTIES;
 PROFILOMETRY; SOFTNESS; SKIN DRY

L65 ANSWER 2 OF 15 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2001 IFSCC
 AN 16097 KOSMET FS miscellaneous
 TI HISTOIRE D'O THE STORY OF WATER
 AU GRAS M (DRAGOCO PARIS, FRANCE)
 SO DRAGOCO REPORT, 1994, 41(6), 145-155
 Availability: DRAGOCO, D-37601 Holzminden
 DT Journal
 LA English; German; French; Spanish
 AB Water is becoming an object of value. And fresh water is considered a
 luxury. Clear products, in the image of fresh water, have appeared on the
 market. The first was the shampoo Clear & Clean by Revlon in 1988. A base
 which is to fresh water what Calone is to seawater. A base
 which fits all these conditions. A base which provides brilliance; which
 offers life, which ensures happiness; a base which is the signature of a
 perfume
 SH HISTORY; PERFUMES
 CT WATER; VALUE; LUXURY; IMAGE; MARKET; SHAMPOOS; REVOLN; BASES; CALONE;
 PERFUMES; HISTORY; EAU DE COLOGNE RN

L65 ANSWER 3 OF 15 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2001 IFSCC
 AN 15950 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
 TI SEACREAMS, SEACREAM-MASKS AND OTHER REGENERATIVE COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS OF
 AMPLIFIED ACTION
 AU DETSINA A N (SPC SIBERIAN NATURAL COSMETICS, BIOCOSMETIC FACTORY LTD,
 NOVOSIBIRSK, RUSSIA)
 SO INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE, BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE
 SUBSTANCES AND NEW COSMETIC PRODUCTS, MOSCOW, 26-28NOVEMBER 1996, 114,
 ABSTRACT ONLY
 Meeting Organizer: PERFUMERY AND COSMETIC ASSOCIATION OF RUSSIA
 DT Conference
 LA English
 AB In respect that one of the basic skin aging mechanisms is the decrease of
 the mitotic activity of basal epidermal cells, we undertook efforts on
 developments on cream composition, having regenerative action for age
 30-35 years and older. As investigations have shown the most suitable for
 the decision of a put problem by a product containing hormones,
 proteases, phosphatases and other enzymes strengthening is animal
 sperm. For maintenance of biological safety we have refused mammalian
 sperm. It was represented expedient as a source of sperm to use the
 animals in the maximum degree removed on an evolutionary tree from the
 humans. The choice we have stopped on marine invertebrate animals
 applying sperm and caviar of *Strongylocentrotus intermedium* and some
 others in cream compositions. In this connection the new terms seacream
 and seacream mask reflecting presence in structure of a preparation of
 marine products (as basic biologically active additives) were entered. In
 addition to these preparations some enzymes (collagenase and DNAase)
 extracted from the hepatopancreas of Pacific crabs and also extracts of
 sea water plants have been used
 SH COSMETICS; BIOLOGY
 CT COSMETICS; COMPOSITION; SKIN; AGING; CELLS; DEVELOPMENT; CREAMS; AGE;
 HORMONES; PROTEASES; PHOSPHATASES; ENZYMES; ANIMALS; SAFETY; HUMAN;
 INVERTEBRATES; MASKS; ADDITIVES; COLLAGENASE; SEA; WATER; PLANTS; SKIN
 REPAIR; EPIDERMIS; DNA; HYDROBIANTS

L65 ANSWER 4 OF 15 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2001 IFSCC
 AN 15819 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
 TI THICKENED COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS
 AU UNILEVER
 SO MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, 1996, 67(10), 82 1996
 DT Patent
 LA English
 AB A patent application filed by Unilever describes cosmetic compositions
 thickened with sclerotium gum and a hydrophobically modified acrylate or
 methacrylate copolymer. In the preamble it is stated that for a cosmetic
 to be effective it must have substantivity and although it is possible to
 provide watery compositions that are effective they are aesthetically
 displeasing to consumers with expectations of rich and creamy products.
 Although there are numerous thickening agents available for aqueous
 systems, the addition of water-soluble vitamins that act as electrolytes
 may adversely affect anionic polymeric thickening agents. These agents
 are also affected by pH. Sclerotium gum is the polysaccharide gum
 produced by the bacterium *Sclerotium rolfsii*. It may be prepared by
 fermentation techniques and is effective at less than 0.5% by weight. A
 second element of the system is that of the hydrophobically-modified
 acrylate or methacrylate polymers known as arylates/C10-30 alkyl acrylate
 crosspolymer and sold as Carbopol 1382 by BF Goodrich. The optimum ratio
 of gum to polymer is between 1:3 and 1:5 and the optimum pH for
 thickening purposes is within the range 5.0-5.5. The gelling system may
 incorporate lower alcohols and a-hydroxy acids and their salts
 , water soluble vitamins and the usual cosmetic additives; plus
 emollients, preservatives, humectants, colour and perfume. The patent is
 well illustrated with testing protocols and data supporting the claim
 that the system relies on the synergistic effect of Sclerotium gum with
 the arylates/C10-30 alkyl acrylate crosspolymer. The tables also show
 the effect of pH and vitamin content on viscosity and accelerated storage

SH test results are also shown. ABSTRACT ONLY
 CT COSMETICS; TOILETRIES; TECHNOLOGY; RAW MATERIALS
 COSMETICS; COMPOSITION; PATENT; UNILEVER; GUMS; ACRYLATES; METHACRYLATES;
 SUBSTANTIVITY; CONSUMERS; THICKENING; VITAMINS; ELECTROLYTES; PH;
 POLYSACCHARIDES; BACTERIA; FERMENTATIONS; WEIGHT; POLYMERS; CARBOPOLs;
 GELLING; ALCOHOLS; HYDROXY ACIDS; ACIDS; SALTS; WATER; ADDITIVES;
 EMOLLIENTS; PRESERVATIVES; PERFUMES; TESTING; CLAIMS; VISCOSITY; STORAGE;
 TOILETRIES; TECHNOLOGY; RAW MATERIALS; GELLING AGENTS; SCLEROTIUM GUM

L65 ANSWER 5 OF 15 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2001 IFSCC
 AN 14731 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
 TI EFFECTS OF Cu, Zn AND Cr SALTS ON ANTIOXIDANT ENZYME ACTIVITIES IN VITRO
 OF RED BLOOD CELLS OF A MARINE FISH DICENTRARCHUS LABRAX
 AU ROCHE H (INSTITUT MICHEL PACHA, UNIVERSITE LYON 1, 1337 CORNICHE MICHEL
 PACHA, 84500 LA SEYNE SUR MER, FRANCE); BOGE G
 SO TOXICOLIN VITRO, 1993, 7(5), 623-629, 38 REFS
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Effects of xenobiotics (potassium dichromate, copper sulphate and zinc
 chloride) in vitro on antioxidant enzyme activities and lipid
 peroxidation in sea bass erythrocytes were investigated. Total cell
 haemolysis was observed after 24 hr of exposure to 2 mM dichromate at 20
 degrees C, 0.1 mM CuSO₄, and 1 mM ZnCl₂. 24 hr exposure to non-haemolytic
 concentrations of CuSO₄ and ZnCl₂ led to a concentration-related decrease
 in glutathione peroxidase activity. With dichromate, this activity was
 increased at the lowest concentrations and was decreased for the highest.
 Dual effects were also found on dichromate-treated cells for
 manganese-dependent superoxide dismutase activity, whereas Zn²⁺ had only
 inhibitory effects. Total superoxide dismutase activity was depressed by
 CuSO₄ and ZnCl₂; this effect was concentration dependent. With regard to
 catalase activity, ZnCl₂ and K₂Cr₂O₇ were found to be activators, whereas
 CuSO₄ was an inhibitor. Study of the effects of metals on lipid
 peroxidation was based on the release of TBA- reactive substances in the
 surrounding medium; 24 hr exposure to 1 mM dichromate, 10 μM CuSO₄ and,
 in particular, 100 μM ZnCl₂, increased the amount of this lipid
 peroxidation indicator. This work suggests that the defence system of sea
 bass red blood cells against active oxygen species can be compromised by
 metal ions, this imbalance being able to cause increased membrane lipid
 peroxidation. This study has demonstrated that **seawater** fish
 erythrocytes are a valid cell model for study of the effects in vitro of
 xenobiotics on antioxidant mechanisms

SH TOXICOLOGY
 CT SALTS; ANTIOXIDANTS; ENZYMES; IN VITRO; BLOOD; CELLS; XENOBIOTICS;
 POTASSIUM; POTASSIUM DICHROMATE; COPPER; ZINC; ZINC CHLORIDE; LIPID;
 PEROXIDATION; SEA; ERYTHROCYTES; CELL; GLUTATHIONE; GLUTATHIONE
 PEROXIDASE; PEROXIDASES; MANGANESE; SUPEROXIDE; SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE;
 CATALASES; INHIBITORS; METALS; RELEASE; MEDIA; OXYGEN; CANS; IONS;
 MEMBRANES; TOXICOLOGY; ALTERNATIVE METHODS; CELL CULTURE; FISHES;
 GLUTATHIONE PEROXIDASES

L65 ANSWER 6 OF 15 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2001 IFSCC
 AN 13843 KOSMET FS scientific, technical; miscellaneous
 TI SECRETS OF THE DEAD SEA
 AU BAINERMAN J
 SO SOAP PERFUM COSMET, 1996, 69(6), 37-38
 DT Journal
 AB Israeli cosmetics companies have attracted widespread interest in their
 Dead Sea mud and mineral products thanks to constant
 product innovation. The author reports from Israel
 SH RAW MATERIALS; PRODUCT EVALUATION
 CT SEA; COSMETICS; COMPANIES; MUDS; MINERALS; ISRAEL; RAW MATERIALS; PRODUCT
 EVALUATION; MINERAL SALTS; MARKET; SKIN CARE PRODUCTS; SEAWEED EXTRACTS

L65 ANSWER 7 OF 15 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2001 IFSCC
 AN 13514 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
 TI ARE WE READY FOR A GRANT APPLICATION TO THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

AU ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE DIVISION ?
 SO MILLIKAN L E
 5TH WORLD CONGRESS, INTERNAT.SOC.COSMET.DERMATOLOGY, OCTOBER 26-29, 1995,
 MONTECATINI TERME, ITALY, J APPL COSMETOL, 1995, 13 (4), 156, ABSTRACT
 ONLY
 DT Conference
 LA English
 AB The possibilities for grant preparation and data gathering for spa and
 balneo-therapy have never been greater. The new section on Alternative
 Medicine, at the National Institutes of Health, will provide such
 opportunities and our initial beginnings should allow us, over the next
 six months to get the appropriate materials together for such. The
 initial steps should be consolidation of data from the multiple
 international participants, in regards to therapy, present, historical
 and otherwise. The results of such therapy, especially with the
 Dead Sea data, which while accepted in Europe, needs
 further review for U.S. interpretation. The other area in spa therapy,
 that needs careful work by members of the group, would include the
 nutritional and lifestyle modifications in spa therapy that are the focus
 for medical planners in the U.S. at the present time. The orderly steps
 to be taken include : 1) Consolidation of presently available data, 2)
 Identification of key investigators, 3) Identification of key parameters
 to measure effects -successive therapy, etc... 4) Overview of the planned
 approaches to evaluation of spa therapy, and parameters to measure the
 health benefits of same 5) Financial review of co-investigators needs DE
 CT HEALTH; BALNEOTHERAPY; SEA; EUROPE; SPA THERAPY; THERMALISM

L65 ANSWER 8 OF 15 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2001 IFSCC
 AN 13478 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
 TI ARE WE READY FOR A GRANT APPLICATION TO THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
 ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE DIVISION ?
 AU MILLIKAN L E
 SO 5TH WORLD CONGRESS, INTERNAT.SOC.COSMET.DERMATOLOGY, OCTOBER 26-29, 1995,
 MONTECATINI TERME, ITALY, J APPL COSMETOL, 1995, 13 (4), 116, ABSTRACT
 ONLY
 DT Conference
 LA English
 AB The possibilities for grant preparation and data gathering for spa and
 balneo-therapy have never been greater. The new section on Alternative
 Medicine, at the National Institutes of Health, will provide such
 opportunities and our initial beginnings should allow us, over the next
 six months to get the appropriate materials together for such. The
 initial steps should be consolidation of data from the multiple
 international participants, in regards to therapy, present, historical
 and otherwise. The results of such therapy, especially with the
 Dead Sea data, which while accepted in Europe, needs
 further review for U.S. interpretation. The other area in spa therapy,
 that needs careful work by members of the group, would include the
 nutritional and lifestyle modifications in spa therapy that are the focus
 for medical planners in the U.S. at the present time. The orderly steps
 to be taken include : 1) Consolidation of presently available data, 2)
 Identification of key investigators, 3) Identification of key parameters
 to measure effects -successive therapy, etc., 4) Overview of the planned
 approaches to evaluation of spa therapy, and parameters to measure the
 health benefits of same. 5) Financial review of co-investigators needs
 SH DERMATOLOGY
 CT HEALTH; BALNEOTHERAPY; SEA; EUROPE; DERMATOLOGY; SPA THERAPY

L65 ANSWER 9 OF 15 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2001 IFSCC
 AN 12393 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
 TI COSMETIC ACTIVE AGENTS FROM THE SEA
 KOSMETISCHE WIRKSTOFFE AUS DEM MEER
 AU SMITH L (INTERNATIONAL SOURCING INC., UPER SADDLE RIVER, NJ, USA);
 VAUDELEAU F
 SO PARFUEM KOSMET, 1994, 75 (11), 744-748
 DT Journal

LA German
 AB Products from the sea and **seawater** have always been used for cosmetic and therapeutical purposes. These effects first found accidentally in nature, have now all widely been scientifically proved. This article is a summary of the cosmetic active agents from the sea. This article will be complemented by a description of most important types of algae, and how these substances are used as ingredients in the manufacturing of cosmetic products
 SH RAW MATERIALS; COSMETICS; TOILETRIES
 CT COSMETICS; SEA; NATURE; ALGAE; RAW MATERIALS; TOILETRIES; MARINE EXTRACTS; FISH OILS; PROTEINS; ALGAE DERIVATIVES

L65 ANSWER 10 OF 15 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2001 IFSCC
 AN 12064 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
 TI THE SEA : THE OLDEST AND NEWEST SOURCE FOR COSMETIC INGREDIENTS
 AU SMITH L (INTERNATIONAL SOURCING INC.)
 SO IN-COSMETICS CONFERENCE, PARIS, FRANCE, APRIL 5-7, 1995, 323-388
 Meeting Organizer: REED EXHIBITION COMPANIES, THE QUADRANT, RICHMOND, SURREY, UK
 Availability: REED EXHIBITION COMPANIES, THE QUADRANT, RICHMOND, SURREY, UK
 DT Conference
 LA English
 AB **Sea water** has long been used as a natural remedy for digestive and circulatory problems and has proved itself to be a highly effective agent in relieving rheumatic and arthritic conditions. Its important antibiotic properties have led to widespread use in the field of naturopathic medicine, particularly in the treatment of various dermatological disorders ranging from subcutaneous acne to eczema and psoriasis. Today, overpopulation, exploitation and pollution of the earth's natural resources are leading scientists back to the sea and its intrinsic vastness as an eventual source of food and energy. This has led to further research into adaptivity of many forms of marine life into cosmetic uses. Marine algae (more commonly known as seaweed) have been widely used over the centuries for their nutritional and therapeutic properties. Seaweeds are one of the richest natural sources of vitamins and minerals. Its advantage over **sea water** is it possesses the same mineral salts and trace elements (with added vitamins) in much higher concentrations. The author gives details of many different algae and descriptions of hydroglycolic extracts which are claimed to preserve both the water soluble fraction and the aromatic fractions of the algae and their use in cosmetics is described
 SH COSMETICS; RAW MATERIALS
 CT SEA; COSMETICS; WATER; ANTIBIOTICS; TREATMENTS; ACNE; ECZEMA; PSORIASIS; POLLUTION; BACK; FOODS; ENERGY; RESEARCH; COSMETIC USES; ALGAE; VITAMINS; MINERALS; MINERAL SALTS; SALTS; RAW MATERIALS; MARINE EXTRACTS; ALGAE DERIVATIVES; BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES; COSMETIC PROPERTIES

L65 ANSWER 11 OF 15 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2001 IFSCC
 AN 9068 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
 TI CATIONIC-ANIONIC SURFACTANT INTERACTIONS ON WOOL : IMPLICATIONS FOR THE CONDITIONING OF HUMAN HAIR
 AU HOLD L A (THE TEXTILE AND FIBRE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, 23 CUMBERLAND RD., PASCOE VALE 3044, AUSTRALIA)
 SO J SOC COSMET CHEM, 1991, 42 (6), 351-359, 12 REFS
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Pretreatments of wool with an anionic surfactant influenced the uptake of cationic surfactants. When the amount of anionic surfactant on the wool was greater than the amount of cationic surfactant applied subsequently at pH 7, the initial sorption was followed by desorption of both anionic and cationic surfactants. Desorption of cationic surfactants was not observed when a large excess was applied. When wool was treated first with a cationic surfactant and then with an anionic surfactant at pH 3.5, similar sorption/desorption effects were observed. The formation of an anionic-cationic complex that slowly desorbs from the fiber may be

important in the mechanism of conditioning of hair with cationic surfactants. Procedures such as washing hair with non-ionic surfactants or cold acetone/salt water mixtures are shown to be ineffective for removing ionic surfactants from hair. Previous experiments investigating the conditioning of hair may, therefore, have been misinterpreted

SH PRODUCT EVALUATION; HAIR; COSMETICS
 CT SURFACTANTS; INTERACTIONS; WOOL; CONDITIONING; HUMAN; HAIR; PH; WASHING; WATER; MIXTURES; PRODUCT EVALUATION; COSMETICS; METHODOLOGY; ANIONIC AGENTS; CATIONIC AGENTS; CONDITIONERS; COSMETIC PROPERTIES; SUBSTANTIVITY; HAIR CARE PRODUCTS

L65 ANSWER 12 OF 15 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2001 IFSCC
 AN 5970 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
 TI STUDIES ON HAIR DAMAGE AND DEMELANIZATION BY ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT
 AU TATSUDA M (SHISEIDO PRODUCT RESEARCH LABORATORIES, NIPPA, KOUHOKU, YOKOHAMA, KANAGAWA, JAPAN); UEMURA M; TORII K; MATSUOKA M
 SO J SOC COSMET CHEM JAP, 1987, 21 (1), 43-49, 13 REFS
 DT Journal
 LA Japanese
 AB The effects of ultraviolet and sunlight radiation on the decolorization and damage of human black hair were studied. Effects of ultraviolet light were studied by exposing hair samples to a carbon-arc lamp, while the solar effects were examined by exposing hair samples to natural daylight. Hair damage was evaluated from the ratio of the force at 20% elongation of untreated hair fibers and treated ones. The change of the color was evaluated by measuring the hue value of hair strands. It was also evaluated from the reflectance of hair fibers when scanned at 500nm by a chromatoscanner. Exposing black hair fibers immersed in deionized water to ultraviolet or sunlight lowered their tensile properties and fading was also observed. The same phenomena were confirmed in case of sea water too. In dry condition, exposing black hair fibers to ultraviolet or sunlight did not change their color and tensile properties. Furthermore, we found out that as the pH values of immersing solution increased, the ultraviolet light irradiated hairs became less tensile, and fading was also accelerated

SH BIOPHYSICS; HAIR
 CT HAIR; HAIR DAMAGE; LIGHT; SUNLIGHT; HUMAN; BLACKS; COLOR; HUE; VALUE; WATER; SEA; PH; BIOPHYSICS; ULTRAVIOLET RAYS; MECHANICAL PROPERTIES; HAIR COLOR

L65 ANSWER 13 OF 15 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2001 IFSCC
 AN 5029 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
 TI CHEMISTRY ON THE DEAD SEA
 AU MILWIDSKY B (P.O. BOX 2090, HAIFA 31020, ISRAEL)
 SO HAPPI, 1989, 26(2), 98-100
 DT Report
 LA English
 AB YOUNGER FACES SEEN AMONG THE OLDTIMERS AT ISRAELI SURFACTANT CONFERENCE
 DE
 CT CHEMISTRY; FACE; SURFACTANTS; HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS; AMPHOTERIC AGENTS; SULFOSUCCINATES; CLAYS; SOFTENERS

L65 ANSWER 14 OF 15 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2001 IFSCC
 AN 2961 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
 TI TREATMENT OF PSORIASIS AT THE DEAD SEA AND BAD BENTHEIM
 DE
 AU STAENDER M
 SO AERZTL KOSMETOL, 1983, 13, 346-348, 22 REFS
 DT Journal
 LA German
 AB THE FAVORABLE EFFECT OF A COMBINED CLIMATOThERAPY AT THE DEAD SEA IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS HAS BEEN KNOWN FOR A LONG TIME. THEREFORE A SIMILAR TREATMENT HAS BEEN INITIATED IN BAD BENTHEIM, WITH THE BRINE BEING PUMPED FROM A DEPTH OF 1200 M, AND EACH BATH CONTAINING

95 KG OF SALT. AFTERWARDS, THE PATIENTS RECEIVE UV-B AND UV-A RADIATION. SINCE BENTHEIM CAN ALSO PROVIDE TREATMENT FOR JOINT DISORDERS, THIS THERAPEUTICAL POSSIBILITIES CAN BE USED WITH BENEFIT FOR THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF PSORIASIS AND CONCURRENT INVOLVEMENTS. THE OTHER ADDITIONAL THERAPIES ARE ALSO DISCUSSED

SH SKIN; DERMATOLOGY
 CT TREATMENTS; PSORIASIS; BATHS; UVB; UVA; SKIN; BALNEOTHERAPY; ULTRAVIOLET RAYS; PHOTOTHERAPY

L65 ANSWER 15 OF 15 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2001 IFSCC
 AN 820 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
 TI FATTY ACID SULPHOALKYL AMIDES AND ESTERS AS COSMETIC SURFACTANTS
 AU PETTER P J (GAF EUROPE, COSMETIC APPLICATIONS LABORATORY, RYTHE HOUSE, 2 LITTLEWORTH ROAD, ESHER, SURREY, KT10 9PD, UK)
 SO INT J COSMET SCI, 1984, 6, 249-260, 25 RFS
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB A REVIEW IS GIVEN OF THE MANUFACTURE, PROPERTIES AND APPLICATIONS OF THE ANIONIC SURFACTANTS COMMONLY KNOWN AS TAURATES AND ISETHIONATES (FATTY ACID SULPHOALKYL AMIDES AND ESTERS, RESPECTIVELY). ORIGINALLY DEVELOPED IN THE 1930S FOR TEXTILE PROCESSING, THESE SURFACTANTS ARE USED INCREASINGLY IN THE COSMETIC FIELD, PARTICULARLY THOSE DERIVED FROM COCONUT FATTY ACID. BOTH TYPES ARE PRODUCED FROM SODIUM ISETHIONATE. THE ACYL ISETHIONATE IS OBTAINED BY REACTION WITH A FATTY ACID ("DIRECT PROCESS") OR FATTY ACID CHLORIDE ("INDIRECT PROCESS"). THE DIRECT PROCESS IS CHEAPER BUT REQUIRES EXTREME CONDITIONS WHICH CAN LEAD TO DISCOLORATION OF THE PRODUCT AND A LOSS OF SHORTER CHAIN FATTY ACID COMPONENTS. THE N-METHYL-N-ACYLTAURATE, IS OBTAINED BY SCHOTTEN-BAUMANN REACTION OF A FATTY ACID CHLORIDE WITH N-METHYLTAURINE, WHICH IS DERIVED FROM SODIUM ISETHIONATE VIA METHYLAMINE. TAURATES AND ISETHIONATES RETAIN THE BENEFITS OF THE SOAPS TO WHICH THEY ARE STRUCTURALLY SIMILAR, BUT CHEMICAL MODIFICATIONS HAVE ELIMINATED MANY UNDESIRABLE FEATURES. THUS THEY COMBINE GOOD DETERGENCY AND WETTING WITH HIGH FOAMING, AND MAINTAIN THEIR PERFORMANCE IN HARD OR SALT WATER. TAURATES ARE STABLE TO HYDROLYSIS OVER THE WHOLE PH RANGE. ISETHIONATES ARE PRONE TO HYDROLYSIS AT HIGH (>8) OR LOW (<5) PH, BUT THIS DOES NOT NORMALLY PRESENT A PROBLEM IN COSMETIC FORMULATIONS. ABOVE ALL, THESE SURFACTANTS ARE CHARACTERIZED BY THEIR EXTREME MILDNESS TO SKIN. SYNDET AND SYNDET/SOAP BARS BASED ON ISETHIONATE CAN BE FORMULATED AT NEUTRAL PH ("DOVE TYPE" BARS) INSTEAD OF THE ALKALINE PH OF SOAP, AND HAVE BEEN SHOWN IN VARIOUS STUDIES TO BE MILDERT THAN SOAP AND BETTER TOLERATED BY THE YOUNG, THE OLD AND THOSE WITH SENSITIVE SKINS. SIMILARLY, ISETHIONATES HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO BE LESS IRRITATING THAN OTHER ANIONIC OR AMPHOTERIC SURFACTANTS USED IN COSMETICS. THE DIFFERENCE HAS BEEN RELATED TO THE NEGLIGIBLE EFFECT OF ISETHIONATE ON THE WATER-BINDING CAPACITY OF STRATUM CORNEUM.....ABSTRACT TRUNCATED
 SH RAW MATERIALS
 CT FATTY ACIDS; AMIDES; ESTERS; COSMETICS; SURFACTANTS; A; TAURATES; ISETHIONATES; LEAD; SOAPS; DETERGENCY; WATER; PH; FORMULATIONS; MILDNESS; SKIN; BARS; COSMETIC USES; CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS; COSMETIC PROPERTIES; ANIONIC AGENTS; SHAMPOOS; SKIN CARE PRODUCTS; PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES; CHEMISTRY
 RN 61789-32-0; 1; 137-20-2; DI

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L72 ANSWER 1 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 97:87161 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0944696
 TI Method and material for hair therapy
 AU Fischer R R
 CS Tiberias, Israel.
 PI US 5679378 21 Oct 1997
 SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (1997) Vol.1203, No.3, Oct. 21, p.2128.
 ISSN: 0098-1133.

DT PATENT
 FS UNIQUE
 LA English
 NCL 424600000
 CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 21300 NATURAL PRODUCTS;
 42100 COSMETICS
 ST PATENT; COSMETICS; HAIR CARE; HAIR GROWTH; RESTORATION;
 DEAD SEA MUD
 CO OLIM INDUSTRIES OF ISRAEL, NORTH AMERICA, LTD.

L72 ANSWER 2 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 97:44868 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0902403
 TI Dead Sea Products Mineral Care skin line.
 AU Anon
 SO New Product News, (1997) Vol.33, No.4, May 12, p.46.
 ISSN: 1048-020X.

DT ARTICLE
 FS UNIQUE
 LA English
 CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 42100 COSMETICS
 ST NEW PRODUCT ANNOUNCEMENT; COSMETICS; SKIN CARE; NEW PRODUCTS;
 BRAND NAME; PRODUCT LINE EXTENSION; VARIETIES; FOOT CREAM; PEELING MASK;
 MOISTURIZER; HEALTH FOOD STORES; USA
 CO MENA INVESTMENT TRADE & EXPORT, NEW YORK, NY

L72 ANSWER 3 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 96:23623 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0788484
 TI Russian scientists spur natural cosmetics industry in Israel.
 AU Bainerman J
 SO Drug and Cosmetic Industry, (1996) Vol.158, No.2, Feb.,
 P.32,34,36.
 ISSN: 0012-6527.

FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 AB The influx of Russian scientists to Israel over the past few years has led to a flourishing natural cosmetics industry which is expected to pay big dividends for Israel's cosmetics industry. Among the stars of this new industry are young companies such as Rival Cosmetics, Yatzu Limited, and Bio Dead Sea Company. The development potential of the cosmetic industry in Israel may lead other countries to follow in Russia's path.

CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 21300 NATURAL PRODUCTS;
 42100 COSMETICS
 ST FEATURE ARTICLE; COSMETIC INDUSTRY; RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT;
 MARKET GROWTH; IMMIGRATION; RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS; NATURAL PRODUCTS; SKIN CARE; COMPANY EXPANSION; INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION; ISRAEL
 CO RIVAL COSMETICS; YATZU LTD; BIO DEAD SEA CO
 RN 96234-90-1 (RIVAL)

L72 ANSWER 4 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 96:6450 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0771311
 TI Pureline Dead Sea Minerals Treatments.

AU Anon
 SO New Product News, (1995) Vol.31, No.11, Dec. 11, P.39.
 ISSN: 1048-020X.
 FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 42100 COSMETICS
 ST NEW PRODUCT ANNOUNCEMENT; NEW PRODUCTS; COSMETIC INDUSTRY;
 PRODUCT LINE EXTENSION; JUST MOIST DAY CARE CREAM; JUST CARE BODY
 TREATMENT; SKIN CARE; DRUG STORES; NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION; RETAIL PRICES
 CO NATURAL SCIENCE, NEW YORK, NY

L72 ANSWER 5 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 96:6449 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0771310
 TI Dead Sea Minerals Purifying Shampoo/Conditioner.
 AU Anon
 SO New Product News, (1995) Vol.31, No.11, Dec. 11, P.39.
 ISSN: 1048-020X.
 FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 42100 COSMETICS
 ST NEW PRODUCT ANNOUNCEMENT; NEW PRODUCTS; COSMETIC INDUSTRY; BRAND
 NAME; HAIR CARE; PRODUCT LINE EXTENSION; RETAIL PRICES; SUPERMARKETS; DRUG
 STORES; DISTRIBUTION
 CO NATURAL SCIENCE, NEW YORK, NY

L72 ANSWER 6 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 95:73791 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0747466
 TI Skin treatment, naturally: The Dead Sea.
 AU Anon
 SO Drug and Cosmetic Industry, (1995) Vol.157, No.3, Sept., P.62.
 ISSN: 0012-6527.
 FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 AB Many products that combine the therapeutic mineral content of the
 Dead Sea with traditional Mediterranean botanicals,
 liposomes, and vitamins, are being introduced. The products from Jeunesse
 Cosmetics and called Minarelle collectively include Nutri-Milk
 Intensive Cleaner, Nutri-Creme Cleanser, Hydro-Treatment Clarifier,
 Enriched Moisturizing Masque, and Facial Mud Mask.
 CC 04300 LIPIDS & RELATED COMPOUNDS; 04400 MINERALS & METALS; 16500
 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 42100 COSMETICS
 ST NEW PRODUCT ANNOUNCEMENT; COSMETIC INDUSTRY; PRODUCT LINE; SKIN
 CARE; LIPOSOME; MINARELLE; NUTRI MILK INTENSIVE CLEANER; NUTRI CREME
 CLEANSER; HYDRO TREATMENT CLARIFIER; ENRICHED MOISTURIZING MASQUE; FACIAL
 MUD MASQUE; BRAND NAME; MINERAL; USA
 CO JEUNESSE COSMETICS

L72 ANSWER 7 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 95:69980 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0743655
 TI Ahava hair care from the Dead Sea.
 AU Anon
 SO New Product News, (1995) Vol.31, No.8, Sept. 13, P.42.
 ISSN: 1048-020X.
 FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 42100 COSMETICS
 ST NEW PRODUCT ANNOUNCEMENT; NEW PRODUCTS; COSMETICS; BRAND NAME;
 VARIETIES; SHAMPOO FOR OILY HAIR; SHAMPOO FOR DRY TO NORMAL HAIR;
 ANTI-DANDRUFF SHAMPOO; USA
 CO AHAVA USA, STAMFORD, CT

L72 ANSWER 8 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 95:69979 BIOBUSINESS

DN 0743654
 TI Ahava skin/body care from the Dead Sea.
 AU Anon
 SO New Product News, (1995) Vol.31, No.8, Sept. 13, P.42.
 ISSN: 1048-020X.
 FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 42100 COSMETICS
 ST NEW PRODUCT ANNOUNCEMENT; NEW PRODUCTS; COSMETICS; BRAND NAME;
 SKIN CARE; HAIR CARE; VARIETIES; USA
 CO AHAVA USA, STAMFORD, CT

L72 ANSWER 9 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 95:62551 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0736226
 TI Ein Guedi Skin care products.
 AU Anon
 SO New Product News, (1995) Vol.31, No.7, Aug. 10, P.45.
 ISSN: 1048-020X.
 FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 42100 COSMETICS
 ST NEW PRODUCT ANNOUNCEMENT; NEW PRODUCTS; COSMETIC INDUSTRY;
 HEALTH FOOD STORES; SKIN CARE; VARIETIES; PRODUCT LINE; ORIENTAL BATH
 CRYSTALS; FACIAL MUD MASK; COSMETIC MUD SOAP; HAND TREATMENT
 CREAM; HAIR TREATMENT SHAMPOO; HAIR TREATMENT CONDITIONER; DEAD
 SEA BATH SALTS; BRAND NAME; DISTRIBUTION; USA
 CO PEACEWORKS, NEW YORK, NY

L72 ANSWER 10 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 95:44939 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0718614
 TI Farmer's Market/Ocean Potion Skin and Bath line.
 AU Anon
 SO New Product News, (1995) Vol.31, No.5, June 13, P.40.
 ISSN: 1048-020X.
 FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 42100 COSMETICS
 ST NEW PRODUCT ANNOUNCEMENT; COSMETICS; NEW PRODUCTS; BRAND NAME;
 PRODUCT LINE EXTENSION; NEW OCEAN POTION VARIETIES; DUSTING POWDER;
 SEAWEED SOAP; DETOX DULSE BATH; DEAD SEA SALTS; SEA
 MUD PACK; NEW FARMER'S MARKET VARIETIES; CARROT NUTRITIVE CUTICLE CREAM;
 CITRUS FACIAL SCRUB; APPLE CIDER VINEGAR TONER; HEALTH STORES; USA
 CO BURTS BEES, CREEDMOR, NC
 RN 50-29-3 (DETOX)

L72 ANSWER 11 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 95:36818 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0710493
 TI Antistress Marine Therapy Bath Packets.
 AU Anon
 SO New Product News, (1995) Vol.31, No.4, May 11, P.39.
 ISSN: 1048-020X.
 FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 21300 NATURAL PRODUCTS;
 42100 COSMETICS
 ST NEW PRODUCT ANNOUNCEMENT; COSMETIC INDUSTRY; NEW PRODUCTS; BRAND
 NAME; PRODUCT LINE EXTENSION; VARIETIES; EXFOLIATING BATH & BODY SCRUB
 WITH SEA SALT; SEAWEED SOAK; KELP RESTORATION & THERAPY BATH OIL;
 SEAWATER FOAMING BATH; PERSONAL CARE; SKIN CARE; NATURAL PRODUCTS;
 DISTRIBUTION; HEALTH FOOD STORES; USA
 CO CABOT LABS, CENTRL ISLIP, NY
 RN 7647-14-5 (SEA SALT)

L72 ANSWER 12 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 94:79343 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0659545
 TI Israel's **Dead Sea** bath salts give new life to shop's sales.
 AU Anon
 SO Nikkei Weekly, (1994) Vol.32, No.1641, Oct. 10, P.20.
 FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 AB Israeli-made products are becoming quite popular in Japan since the partial lift of a 46-year-old Arab boycott. Such things as candy, cosmetics, and bath products are being imported for sale.
 CC 41600 SUGAR & SUGAR PRODUCTS; 42100 COSMETICS; 80500 LEGISLATION & REGULATION
 ST NEWS ARTICLE; COSMETIC INDUSTRY; CONFECTIONERY INDUSTRY; CANDY; BATH SALT; SKIN CARE; COSMETICS; IMPORT; BOYCOTT; ISRAEL; JAPAN

L72 ANSWER 13 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 94:61518 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0641720
 TI Sports Spa **Dead Sea** Mineral Bath Salts.
 AU Anon
 SO New Product News, (1994) Vol.30, No.7, Aug. 9, P.48-49.
 ISSN: 1048-020X.
 FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 CC 04400 MINERALS & METALS; 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 21300 NATURAL PRODUCTS; 42100 COSMETICS
 ST NEW PRODUCT ANNOUNCEMENT; NEW PRODUCTS; COSMETIC INDUSTRY; SKIN CARE; BRAND NAME; VARIETIES; UNSCENTED LAVENDER EUCALYPTUS; HEALTH FOOD STORES; ALL NATURAL INGREDIENTS; USA
 CO MASADA MARKETING, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, FL

L72 ANSWER 14 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 94:31420 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0611622
 TI The Amazing **Dead Sea** Spa Line.
 AU Anon
 SO New Product News, (1994) Vol.30, No.3, April 11, P.49-50.
 ISSN: 1048-020X.
 FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 42100 COSMETICS
 ST NEW PRODUCT ANNOUNCEMENT; COSMETICS INDUSTRY; NEW PRODUCTS; BRAND NAME; PRODUCT LINE; SKIN CARE; PERSONAL CARE; VARIETIES; HEALTH FOOD STORES
 CO PURELINE, MELVILLE, NY

L72 ANSWER 15 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 93:52947 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0551593
 TI Israeli cosmetics firm puts new face on **Dead Sea** mud.
 AU FORD P
 SO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, (1993) VOL.85, NO.183, Aug. 17, P.9.
 FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 AB A well-developed marketing strategy has helped small cosmetics company **Dead Sea** Laboratories (DSL) boost sales from \$625,000 in 1989 to an expected \$6 million in 1993. Founded in 1988, DSL markets its mud-containing AHAVA skin care products in pharmacies where trained sales personnel provide samples and information.
 CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 42100 COSMETICS; 67100 SOIL SCIENCE
 ST COMPANY PROFILE; COSMETIC INDUSTRY; SMALL BUSINESSES; SKIN CARE; PRODUCT LINE; AHAVA; TRADE NAME; MARKETING STRATEGY; DRUG STORES; CONSUMER

CO INFORMATION; SALES; GROWTH; INGREDIENT; ISRAEL
DEAD SEA LABS, ISRAEL; DSL

L72 ANSWER 16 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 92:87442 BIOBUSINESS
DN 0492495
TI Ahava extends Dead Sea range.
AU ANON
SO MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, (1992) VOL.63, NO.11, Nov., P.11.
FS UNIQUE
LA ENGLISH
CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 42100 COSMETICS
ST COSMETIC INDUSTRY; NEW PRODUCTS; PACKAGING DESIGN; EYE MAKEUP
REMOVER; EYE CREAM; FACIAL CLEANSING MILK; SKIN CARE; INGREDIENT;
DEAD SEA SPRING WATER
CO AHAVA

L72 ANSWER 17 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 92:85873 BIOBUSINESS
DN 0490890
TI New salon/home Dead Sea line.
AU ANON
SO COSMETICS INTERNATIONAL, (1992) VOL.16, NO.379, Nov. 25, P.2.
FS UNIQUE
LA ENGLISH
CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 42100 COSMETICS
ST COSMETIC INDUSTRY; DEAD SEA; INCHWRAP; BRAND
NAME; SKIN TONE; CELLULITE; PRODUCT INTRODUCTION; UK
CO FINDERS INT

L72 ANSWER 18 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 92:83998 BIOBUSINESS
DN 0488999
TI Israeli hairdresser launches own line.
AU ANON
SO COSMETICS INTERNATIONAL, (1992) VOL.16, NO.378, Nov. 10, P.10.
FS UNIQUE
LA ENGLISH
CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 42100 COSMETICS
ST COSMETIC INDUSTRY; SUKRI ZIKRI; BRAND NAME; HAIR CARE;
DEAD SEA MINERALS; INGREDIENT; DISTRIBUTION; ISRAEL; USA
CO LON DEAD SEA COSMETICS
NA ZIKRI, ZIKRI, COSMETIC DEVELOPER

L72 ANSWER 19 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 92:66226 BIOBUSINESS
DN 0471170
TI The Dead Sea in the U.S.?
AU GRANT M
SO SOAP COSMETICS CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES, (1992) VOL.68, NO.9, Sept.,
P.42.
FS UNIQUE
LA ENGLISH
AB The long established health benefits of minerals, salts and earth from the
Dead Sea has allowed the development of a variety of
cosmetics and health products. The new products have increased
Israel exports. Major cosmetic companies in the arena have been
Oris Cosmetics, Dead Sea Health Products and
Careline.
CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 21300 NATURAL PRODUCTS;
42100 COSMETICS
ST COSMETIC INDUSTRY; NATURAL SEA BEAUTY; AHAVA; DSD; BRAND NAME;
NATURAL PRODUCTS; DEAD SEA
CO ORIS COSMETICS, ISRAEL; DEAD SEA HEALTH
PRODUCTS; CARELINE

L72 ANSWER 20 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 91:88785 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0439844
 TI Cationic-anionic surfactant interactions on wool: Implications for the conditioning of human hair..
 AU HOLT L A
 CS THE TEXTILE AND FIBER RES. INST., 23 CUMBERLAND RD., PASCOE VALE 3044, AUSTRALIA.
 SO JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS, (1991) VOL.42, NO.6, Nov.-Dec., P.351-359.
 FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 AB Pretreatments of wool with an anionic surfactant influenced the uptake of cationic surfactants. When the amount of anionic surfactant on the wool was greater than the amount of cationic surfactant applied subsequently at pH 7, the initial sorption was followed by desorption of both anionic and cationic surfactants. Desorption of cationic surfactants was not observed when a large excess was applied. When wool was treated first with a cationic surfactant and then with an anionic surfactant at pH 3.5, similar sorption/desorption effects were observed. The formation of an anionic-cationic complex that slowly desorbs from the fiber may be important in the mechanism of conditioning of hair with cationic surfactants. Procedures such as washing hair with non-ionic surfactants or cold acetone/salt water mixtures are shown to be ineffective for removing ionic surfactants from hair. Previous experiments investigating the conditioning of hair may, therefore, have been misinterpreted.

CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 42100 COSMETICS
 ST COSMETIC INDUSTRY; HAIR CARE; PH; SURFACTANT; RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
 RN 67-64-1 (ACETONE)

L72 ANSWER 21 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 91:81240 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0403837
 TI Curative beauty care.
 AU WOOD R A
 SO COSMETICS (TORONTO), (1991) VOL.19, NO.5, Nov., P.70-71.
 FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 AB Oris Cosmetics has launched the Natural Sea Beauty skin care collection in limited stores in North America. The new skin care line, which contains minerals from the Dead Sea, was developed in Israel.

CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 42100 COSMETICS
 ST COSMETIC INDUSTRY; NEW PRODUCTS; NATURAL SEA BEAUTY; SKIN CARE; PRODUCT LINE; RETAILING; DISTRIBUTION; RETAIL PRICES; CANADA; USA
 CO ORIS COSMETICS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA

L72 ANSWER 22 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 91:71106 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0393663
 TI Dead Sea Mineral Bath Salt Scents.
 AU ANON
 SO GORMAN'S NEW PRODUCT NEWS, (1991) VOL.27, NO.10, Nov. 11, P.38.
 FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 42100 COSMETICS
 ST COSMETIC INDUSTRY; DEAD SEA MINERAL BATH
 SALTS; BRAND NAME; NEW PRODUCTS; PRODUCT LINE; VARIETIES; LAVENDER; EUCALYPTUS; DISTRIBUTION; HEALTH FOOD STORES
 CO MASADA H & B, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CA

L72 ANSWER 23 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 90:72179 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0309880

TI Masada Dead Sea mineral bath salts.
 AU ANON
 SO GORMAN'S NEW PRODUCT NEWS, (1990) VOL.26, NO.11, Dec. 9, P.30.
 FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 CC 04400 MINERALS & METALS; 15200 BONES & RELATED TOPICS; 16000 MUSCLE;
 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 21100 PHARMACOLOGY & CHEMOTHERAPY;
 27200 THERAPY
 ST PHARMACEUTICALS; ARTHRITIS; SKIN CARE; MUSCLE PAIN; PERSONAL CARE;
 DISTRIBUTION; HEALTH FOOD STORES; RETAIL PRICES; PACKAGING; NEW PRODUCTS
 CO MASADA H&B, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CA

L72 ANSWER 24 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 90:36061 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0273631
 TI A touch of Magik from Finders International.
 AU ANON
 SO COSMETICS INTERNATIONAL, (1990) VOL.14, NO.326, June 25, P.1-2.
 FS UNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 CC 04400 MINERALS & METALS; 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 21300
 NATURAL PRODUCTS; 42100 COSMETICS
 ST COSMETIC INDUSTRY; NEW PRODUCTS; SKIN CARE; DEAD
 SEA MAGIK; BRAND NAME; PRODUCT LINE; NATURAL MINERAL EXTRACTS;
 MARKETING; COSMETICS; PACKAGING; MANUFACTURING; SUBSIDIARY
 CO FINDERS SKINCARE, UK; FINDERS INT, UK
 NA CZIK, ROBERT, DIRECTOR FINDERS SKINCARE; VYAS, BHARTI, DIRECTOR, FINDERS
 SKINCARE; GODREY, LEON, DIRECTOR, FINDERS INTERNATIONAL

L72 ANSWER 25 OF 25 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 84:5986 BIOBUSINESS
 DN 0007102
 TI ISRAELI COSMETICS: FROM DEAD SEA CLAY TO A
 FACTORY MADAME BUILT.
 AU STABILE T
 SO DRUG AND COSMETIC INDUSTRY, (1984) VOL.135, NO.3, P.50,54,56.
 FS NONUNIQUE
 LA ENGLISH
 CC 16500 SKIN & RELATED TOPICS; 21100 PHARMACOLOGY & CHEMOTHERAPY
 ST MUDPACKS; SHAMPOO; CREAMS

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 SEE [<<<](http://www.derwent.com/covcodes.html)

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L102 ANSWER 1 OF 14 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 2001-344598 [37] WPIX

DNC C2001-106893
 TI Cosmetic preparation useful for reduction of skin wrinkles, comprises
 Dead Sea salt and coenzyme Q10.
 DC A11 A14 A25 A96 B05 D21
 IN BECKERMANN, W
 PA (MURN-N) MURNAUER MARKENVERTRIEB GMBH
 CYC 1

PI DE 10020874 A1 20010517 (200137)* 4p A61K007-00

ADT DE 10020874 A1 DE 2000-10020874 20000428

PRAI DE 2000-10020874 20000428

IC ICM A61K007-00

ICS A61K007-48

AB DE 10020874 A UPAB: 20010704

NOVELTY - A cosmetic composition comprising Dead Sea salt and coenzyme Q10, is new.

ACTIVITY - Dermatological.

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The preparation is used to reduce the depth of wrinkles on human skin.

ADVANTAGE - The preparation contains natural active ingredients and, unlike prior art anti-wrinkling products, does not cause skin irritation. Results are more pronounced than with the use of the individual ingredients.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V04C; B04-L02; B05-A01B; B05-C07; B12-M02;
 B14-N17; B14-R01; D08-B09A

TECH UPTX: 20010704

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Salt: The salt is a water-soluble salt mixture obtained from the Dead Sea or a component of this mixture, especially an extract or fraction. Preferred Composition: The composition also comprises colloid former(s), especially a high molecular weight organic thickener, and is present as a stable colloidal formulation. The preparation can also contain other additives, especially a surface active agent, organic solvent, inorganic thickener, antioxidant, gelling agent, fat, oil, polysaccharide, antibacterial agent, colorant and/or odorant. The preparation contains about 1 wt.%, especially 0.5-2 wt.%, Dead Sea Salt, up to 0.3 wt.%, especially 0.075-0.1 wt.%, coenzyme Q10 and 0.5-2 wt.% colloid former. The preparation is formulated as a paste, cream, milk or face mask.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Colloid Formers: The colloid former is a polyvinylpyrrolidone, poly(meth)acrylic acid, polyvinyl alcohol or mixed polymerisate, e.g. vinylpyrrolidone/vinyl alcohol, vinyl alcohol/vinyl acetate or vinylpyrrolidone/vinyl acetate, polyethylene glycol, cellulose derivative, especially carboxymethylcellulose or its salts, particularly the Na salt, methylcellulose, (hydroxy)ethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, xanthan gum, (xantho)galactomannane, alginic acid or its salts, pectin, agar, tragacanth, gum arabic and/or carrageenan, especially a mixture of xanthan gum with carboxyvinyl polymer(s) or with carboxymethylcellulose.

L102 ANSWER 2 OF 14 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 2001-126262 [14] WPIX

DNC C2001-036860

TI Stable cosmetic composition, e.g. for skin care, containing hydrophilic active agent, e.g. ascorbic acid, and combination of two polymeric gelling agents derived from acrylamidomethylpropanesulfonic acid.

DC A14 A96 D21

IN AFRIAT, I; LANGLOIS, S

PA (OREA) L'OREAL SA

CYC 1
 PI FR 2795083 A1 20001222 (200114)* 24p C08L041-00
 ADT FR 2795083 A1 FR 1999-7771 19990618
 PRAI FR 1999-7771 19990618
 IC ICM C08L041-00
 ICS A61K007-075; **A61K007-48**; A61K009-107
 ICI C08L033:26, C08L041-00
 AB FR 2795083 A UPAB: 20010312
 NOVELTY - A composition (I) having a continuous aqueous phase of pH 5.5-7.5 contains:
 (A) at least 1.5 wt. % crosslinked poly-(acrylamido-methyl-propanesulfonic acid);
 (B) at least 1 wt. % of a water-soluble crosslinked anionic polymer, containing units obtained by the reaction of:
 (i) acrylamide;
 (ii) 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-propanesulfonic acid (AMPS); and
 (iii) poly-olefinically unsaturated monomer; and
 (C) at least one hydrophilic active agent.
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A composition (I) having a continuous aqueous phase of pH 5.5-7.5 contains:
 (A) at least 1.5 wt. % (based on (I)) of at least one crosslinked poly-(acrylamido-methyl-propanesulfonic acid) comprising (in random distribution) 90-99.9 wt. % (based on polymer) units of formula (II) and 0.01-10 wt. % crosslinking units derived from monomer(s) having at least two olefinic double bonds;
 (B) at least 1 wt. % (based on (I)) of a water-soluble crosslinked anionic polymer, containing units obtained by the reaction of:
 (i) acrylamide;
 (ii) 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-propanesulfonic acid (AMPS); and
 (iii) at least one poly-olefinically unsaturated monomer (crosslinking agent); and
 (C) at least one hydrophilic active agent.
 X+ = cation or mixture of cations.
 USE - (I) is useful in a cosmetic process (claimed) for treating, cleaning and/or protecting the skin, mucosa and/or keratin fibers. Typically (I) is a protection, treatment or care cream for the face, hands or feet; a body care or protection milk; or a lotion, gel or mousse for care of the skin, mucosa, hair or scalp.
 ADVANTAGE - Use of a combination of the two **gelling** agents (A) and (B) provides a stable composition in which the active agent (C) neither causes destabilization nor loses its activity. (I) is not subject to deterioration (e.g. turbidity, recrystallization or phase separation) with time, e.g. on storage. Generally more than 80 wt. % (often more than 90 wt. %) of (C) is still present after 2 months at 45 deg. C. (I) are cosmetically acceptable; in particular they cause no skin irritation.
 Dwg.0/0
 FS CPI
 FA AB
 MC CPI: A04-A; A04-D04A; A12-V04A; **A12-V04C**; D08-B03;
 D08-B09A
 TECH UPTX: 20010312
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Composition: (I) contains (A) at least 1.8 wt. % and (B) at least 1.5 wt. %, and is a suspension, dispersion, aqueous solution, aqueous-alcoholic medium, oil-in-water emulsion (most preferred) or oil-in-water-in-oil medium. (I) additionally contains at least one silicone or nonionic emulsifier.
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Active Agents: (C) is selected from ascorbic acid (vitamin C), alpha- or beta-hydroxyacids (specifically citric, malic, glycolic, tartaric, mandelic, lactic or salicylic acid (or their acylated derivatives) and 2-hydroxyalkanoic acids and their derivatives), alpha- or beta-ketoacids and electrolytes (specifically mono-, di- or trivalent metal salts, especially alkali (ne earth) metal salts; or **dead sea** salts). (I) contains (C) at 0.01-40 wt. %, specifically 0.01-20 (preferably 0.1-15, especially 0.5-10) wt. % for ascorbic or keto/hydroxyacids or 0.5-40 (preferably

5-20) wt. % for electrolytes. (I) optionally further contains at least one sequestrant and/or at least one water-soluble antioxidant.

L102 ANSWER 3 OF 14 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 2001-065141 [08] WPIX
 DNC C2001-018285
 TI Natural material **gel**, useful as **skin** external preparation and cosmetics, comprises mixture of seaweed extract carrageenan, crosslinking agent of alkali metal ion, potassium, caesium and tourmaline fine powder.
 DC B07 D16 D21
 PA (FUKI-I) FUKIYA T
 CYC 1
 PI JP 2000273033 A 20001003 (200108)* 6p A61K007-48 <--
 ADT JP 2000273033 A JP 1999-116967 19990321
 PRAI JP 1999-116967 19990321
 IC ICM **A61K007-48**
 ICS A61K007-00; A61K009-06; A61K031-715; A61K047-04; A61K047-26;
 A61K047-36; A61P017-00
 AB JP2000273033 A UPAB: 20010207
 NOVELTY - A natural material **gel** for external skin preparation and cosmetics; comprising a mixture of carrageenan extracted from sea weed as the jelling agent and one or more crosslinking agents such as alkali metal ion, potassium, caesium and tourmaline fine powder.
 USE - Useful for external skin preparations or cosmetics.
 ADVANTAGE - The **gel** has a tolerance against salt and minerals and the **viscosity** can be easily adjusted. The material has excellent adhesive and moisture retention properties on the skin with a stabilized quality.
 Dwg.0/0
 FS CPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: B04-C02D; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B05-B02C; B07-A02B; B12-M03;
B14-N17; B14-R01; D05-A04; D08-B;
D08-B09A
 TECH UPTX: 20010207
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Component: The natural material **gel** further comprises a functional component which is water or **sea water** ionized by electrolysis, vegetable oil and fats such as evening primrose oil, avocado oil, almond oil, olive oil, wheat oil, sunflower oil, Camellia oil, caster oil, macadamia nut oil, meadow oil or Japan tallow, borigi oil, extracts derived from microorganisms such as yeast extract, lactic acid bacterial extract, bifidobacterium extract or reishi mushroom extract, plant extract such as ginseng extract, rosemary extract, swertia extract, phellodendron bark extract, garlic extract, ginkgo extract, red pepper extract, aloe extract, hinokitiol and cepharnanthine, alpha or gamma linolenic acid, eicosapentaenoic acid and their derivatives, succinic acid and their salts, estradiol or its derivatives, alpha hydroxy acids and their derivatives such as glycolic acid, lactic acid and salicylic acid, mucopolysaccharide and their salts, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulfuric acid, dermatan sulfate, heparan sulfate, heparin, keratan sulfuric acid, protein and their derivatives such as collagen, elastin and keratin, sorbitol nositol, trehalose, urea, pyrrolidone carboxylic acid and its salt, glycine or its derivative, serine or its derivative, arginine or its derivative, polyalcohols such as D-panthenol and glycerol 1,3-butyleneglycol, lithospermum root extract, sea weed extract, quince extract, hamamelis extract, chamomile extract, scutellaria root extract and/or althea extract.

L102 ANSWER 4 OF 14 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 2000-507108 [46] WPIX
 CR 1999-279204 [24]
 DNC C2000-152132
 TI Use of magnesium aluminum silicate, optionally in combination with starch and/or starch derivatives, to prepare cosmetic or **topical**

pharmaceutical compositions, especially useful as hydrodispersion gels in e.g. UV-filters.

DC A96 B04 D21
 IN FROSCH, V; HANSEN, P; HEPPNER, A; SCHUMANN, C
 PA (STAD-N) STADA ARZNEIMITTEL AG
 CYC 25
 PI EP 1022017 A2 20000726 (200046)* DE 13p A61K007-42
 R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
 RO SE SI

ADT EP 1022017 A2 EP 2000-100928 20000118
 PRAI DE 1999-19931205 19990707; DE 1999-29900938 19990120
 IC ICM A61K007-42
 ICS A61K047-02
 AB EP 1022017 A UPAB: 20000921

NOVELTY - Use of magnesium aluminum silicate (I), optionally in combination with starch and/or starch derivatives, to prepare cosmetic or pharmaceutical compositions, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition for topical administration in the form of a hydrodispersion gel, where the composition contains (I).

USE - Useful in cosmetic compositions (especially light protection agents, particularly UV-filters) or in topical pharmaceutical compositions.

ADVANTAGE - Combinations of (I) and starch or starch derivatives provide a gelling system that comprises natural products and is free of the solvent residue problems associated with synthetic gelling agents, e.g. polyacrylates, and can be used in compositions based on emulsifier-free aqueous dispersions to avoid skin compatibility problems. Use of (I) gives highly stable hydrodispersion gels, and are especially stable when (I) is used in combination with starch or derivatives. The gels are not salt sensitive (which is an advantage due to salts in sweat or sea water) and do not require addition of neutralization agents (e.g. triethanolamine which can give rise to carcinogenic nitrosamines).

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: A03-A00A; A10-E20; A12-V01; A12-V04C; B03-H; B04-C02B;
 B05-A01B; B07-D13; B10-G02; B12-M02B; B14-N17;
 D08-B09

TECH UPTX: 20000921
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition contains 0.1-20 wt.% (I) and 0.1-20 wt.% starch and/or a starch derivative, especially hydroxypropyl starch phosphate. The composition can also contain oil-soluble and/or water-soluble ultraviolet filters, including inorganic filters and/or drugs selected from nonsteroidal antirheumatic agents, rheumatics (sic), virustatic agents, antimycotics, antibiotics, wound healing promoters, wound care agents, disinfectants, keratolytic agents, psoriatics (sic), corticosteroids, local anesthetics and hormones.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - The cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition preferably also contains starch and/or a starch derivative, especially hydroxypropyl starch phosphate.

L102 ANSWER 5 OF 14 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 2000-128161 [12] WPIX

DNC C2000-039313
 TI Water-in-oil emulsion useful for treating e.g. oily skin and psoriasis with high stability and bringing freshness to skin.

DC A26 A96 B05 D16 D21
 IN AFRIAT, I; BOULIER, V
 PA (OREA) L'OREAL SA
 CYC 26
 PI EP 970682 A2 20000112 (200012)* FR 6p A61K007-00

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
 RO SE SI
 FR 2780662 A1 20000107 (200012) B01F017-54
 JP 2000044430 A 20000215 (200019) 5p A61K007-00
 EP 970682 B1 20010411 (200121) FR A61K007-00
 R: DE ES FR GB IT
 DE 69900080 E 20010517 (200135) A61K007-00
 ADT EP 970682 A2 EP 1999-401598 19990625; FR 2780662 A1 FR 1998-8418 19980701;
 JP 2000044430 A JP 1999-180801 19990625; EP 970682 B1 EP 1999-401598
 19990625; DE 69900080 E DE 1999-600080 19990625, EP 1999-401598 19990625
 FDT DE 69900080 E Based on EP 970682
 PRAI FR 1998-8418 19980701
 IC ICM A61K007-00; B01F017-54
 ICS A61K007-48; A61K009-107; A61K031-00; C11D003-37
 AB EP 970682 A UPAB: 20000308
 NOVELTY - A composition comprising an aqueous phase dispersed in an oil phase thanks to a siliconated emulsifying agent has a **viscosity** of 3-20 Pa.s (measured with RHEUMAT 180 at a shear rate of 200 s⁻¹ at 25 deg. C), comprises at least 75 wt. % of aqueous phase and at least 65 wt. % of water, and contains a siliconated emulsifying agent (I).
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A composition comprising an aqueous phase dispersed in an oil phase thanks to a siliconated emulsifying agent has a **viscosity** of 3-20 Pa.s (measured with RHEUMAT 180 at a shear rate of 200 s⁻¹ at 25 deg. C), comprises at least 75 wt. % of aqueous phase and at least 65 wt. % of water, and contains a siliconated emulsifying agent of formula (I).
 ACTIVITY - Dermatological; antipsoriatic.
 MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
 USE - The composition is useful as a cosmetic for the skin, hair, nails, scalp and/or mucosa, especially as a cream for treating oily skins or psoriasis (claimed).
 ADVANTAGE - The emulsion stays stable even with its large amount of water. The composition does not fluidize to easily when applied, and brings freshness to the skin.
 Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
 FA AB; GI; DCN
 MC CPI: A06-A00E4; A12-V01; B04-A10; B04-B04L; B04-B04M; B04-C03D; B04-L01;
 B05-B01P; B06-A01; B10-A13B; B10-C04D; B10-E04C; B12-M03;
 B14-N17C; B14-R01; D08-B03; D08-B09A
 TECH UPTX: 20000308
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The composition comprises an emulsifying agent (preferably 0.5-5 wt. %) in at least one silicone oil, an oil phase (8-22 wt. %) and at least electrolyte (0.5-20 wt. %). The weight ratio of the oil phase to the emulsifying agent is at least 5. The composition may also comprise polyols, enzymes, natural extracts, procyannidolic oligomers, vitamins, phosphated and glucosylated derivatives, urea, rutin, depigmenting agents, beta-hydroxyacids, alpha-hydroxyacids, retinoic acid and its derivatives, filters and/or hydrating agents. The composition may further comprise salts from the Dead Sea (all claimed).

L102 ANSWER 6 OF 14 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 1999-493794 [41] WPIX
 DNC C1999-144638
 TI Gel composition for use in skin care and protection.
 DC A96 B05 D21
 IN KOGAN, A; MAGDASSI, S; MAOR, Z; YEHUDA, S
 PA (DEAD-N) DEAD SEA LAB LTD
 CYC 84
 PI WO 9933443 A1 19990708 (199941)* EN 16p A61K007-48 <--
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
 OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
 W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD
 GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV
 MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT

UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
 AU 9915752 A 19990719 (199951) A61K007-48 <--
 DE 19882916 T 20010222 (200112) A61K007-48 <--
 ADT WO 9933443 A1 WO 1998-IL615 19981217; AU 9915752 A AU 1999-15752 19981217;
 DE 19882916 T DE 1998-19882916 19981217, WO 1998-IL615 19981217
 FDT AU 9915752 A Based on WO 9933443; DE 19882916 T Based on WO 9933443
 PRAI IL 1997-122776 19971228
 IC ICM A61K007-48
 ICS A61K007-00
 AB WO 9933443 A UPAB: 19991011
 NOVELTY - **Gel** composition (A) useful for skin care and protection comprises up to 80% w/w **Dead Sea water**, hydrophobic and/or hydrophilic active agents, solubilizers, **gelling agents** or **viscosity** modifiers and water to complete up to 100%.
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a method for the preparation of (A) comprising:
 (a) heating the mixture of hydrophobic active agent and solubilizer to approximately 40 deg. C while mixing; adding a mixture, at room temperature, of 15% w/w water and 30.0% w/w **Dead Sea water**, and heating again to approximately 40 deg. C while mixing;
 (b) in a different receptacle mixing the remaining water, **Dead Sea water** and **gelling agent** and heating to approximately 60 deg. C while mixing, cooling to 40 deg. C after receiving a clear solution; and
 (c) adding the product of step (b) to the product of step (a) while mixing, and cooling to room temperature.
 USE - The composition is for use in skin care and protection.
 ADVANTAGE - The composition offers a highly concentrated **Dead Sea mineral gel** which is a superior vehicle of minerals and hydrophobic and hydrophilic active agents that have beneficial effects on the skin and none of the drawbacks, compared to cosmetic preparations sold today. The compositions are easy and simple to use, and in contrast to the treatments used today, may be in prolonged contact with the skin, enhancing the beneficial effects of the **Dead Sea minerals**.
 Dwg.0/0
 FS CPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: A12-V04C; B03-L; B04-A10; B04-B01C1; B04-C02A2; B04-C02D;
 B04-C03C; B04-N01; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B05-B02C; B05-C07; B10-C04D;
 B10-C04E; B12-M03; B14-N17; D08-B09A
 TECH UPTX: 19991105
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred components: The hydrophobic active agent is selected from vegetable oils, free fatty acids and vitamins. The hydrophilic active agent is selected from humectants, alpha-hydroxy acids, anti-irritant agents, plant extracts, moisturizing agents, and hydrolyzed plant proteins. The solubilizer is selected from tween-20, oleth-20, tween-80, ceteth-20 and PEG-hydrogenated castor oils -36, 40 and 60 and the **gelling agent** or **viscosity** modifier is selected from **Guar gum**, **hydroxyethyl cellulose**, **hydroxypropyl methylcellulose**, **methylcellulose**, magnesium aluminium silicate and **xanthan gum**. The water is deionized water. (A) comprises antioxidants and fragrances. The antioxidants are selected from BHA, BHT, tocopherol and tetrasodium EDTA. The fragrance is a synthetic fragrance or an aromatic oil selected from lavender oil, patchouli oil and sandalwood oil.
 Preferred composition: (A) is a clear liquid **gel**. (A) comprises (% w/w): **Dead Sea water** (30.0-80.0); solubiliser (up to 4.0); hydrophilic active agent (up to 3.0); **gelling agent** (0.7-1.2); hydrophobic active agent (up to 0.8); fragrance (up to 0.4); antioxidant (0.05-0.2); deionized water (up to 100). Preferred method: Step (a) further comprises a prior step of adding antioxidants and/or fragrance to the hydrophobic active agent and solubilizer, and step (b) further comprises adding the hydrophilic active agent together with the **gelling agent** and the remaining water

and Dead Sea water.

L102 ANSWER 7 OF 14 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 1998-459682 [40] WPIX
 DNC C1998-138952
 TI Cosmetic composition for skin peeling - contains as active ingredient crystallites of small particle size of Dead Sea Salts, oily substance and surface active agent.
 DC D21
 PA (LOTA-N) LOTAN LTD ANNA
 CYC 1
 PI IL 106392 A 19980816 (199840)* A61K007-035
 ADT IL 106392 A IL 1993-106392 19930719
 PRAI IL 1993-106392 19930719
 IC ICM A61K007-035
 AB IL 106392 A UPAB: 19981021
 A cosmetic skin scrubbing and peeling composition containing as active ingredient crystallites of small particle size of Dead Sea Salts, an oily substance and a surface active agent facilitating composition removal, optionally with a wax as viscosity control agent, an antioxidant, a preservative and a fragrance.
 FS CPI
 FA AB
 MC CPI: D08-B09A

L102 ANSWER 8 OF 14 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 1998-433743 [37] WPIX
 DNC C1998-131120
 TI Bath additive composition - comprises more than two inorganic salts and sea water.
 DC A96 B05 D21
 PA (KOCH-N) KOCHI KEN; (MATS-N) MATSUDA IYAKUHIN KK
 CYC 1
 PI JP 10182424 A 19980707 (199837)* 6p A61K007-50
 JP 3130262 B2 20010131 (200109) 7p A61K007-50
 ADT JP 10182424 A JP 1996-358853 19961227; JP 3130262 B2 JP 1996-358853 19961227
 FDT JP 3130262 B2 Previous Publ. JP 10182424
 PRAI JP 1996-358853 19961227
 IC ICM A61K007-50
 ICS A61K033-00; A61K033-14; A61P017-00
 AB JP 10182424 A UPAB: 19980916
 A bath additive composition containing > 2 inorganic salts and sea water. Also claimed is a bath additive composition containing > 2 water-soluble polymers and sea water.
 Dwg.0/0
 FS CPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: A12-V04C; B04-C03; B05-C08; D08-B09A

L102 ANSWER 9 OF 14 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 1993-191439 [24] WPIX
 DNC C1993-085072
 TI External drug compsn. for treating skin inflammations e.g. eczema - comprises (artificial) seawater salt or sodium chloride for treatment of e.g. atopic dermatitis, urticaria and itching without side effects.
 DC D21
 PA (SASA-N) SASAKI KAGAKU YAKUHIN KK
 CYC 1
 PI JP 05117158 A 19930514 (199324)* 4p A61K033-14
 ADT JP 05117158 A JP 1991-303999 19911022
 PRAI JP 1991-303999 19911022
 IC ICM A61K033-14
 ICS A61K007-48

AB JP 05117158 A UPAB: 19931116

The compsn. comprises 0.1-100 wt.% (3.5 wt.%) of artificial natural seawater salt or sodium chloride.

The pref. dosage forms are e.g. creams (face) lotions, shampoo, milk lotions, cleansers, packs, soap, ointments, pastes, tinctures, liniments, gels aerosols and baths salts. The artificial **seawater** salt may be used for hatching sea urchins and comprises 60% of sodium chloride, 15% of sodium sulphate, 5% of magnesium sulphate, 4% of calcium chloride, 2% of potassium chloride and 14% of the balance. The natural **seawater** salt is prep'd. by salt pans.4 USE/ADVANTAGE - Used to treat atopic dermatitis, dermatophytosis, eczema, urticaria and itchiness without side effects.

In an example, to purified water (82 wt.%) artificial **seawater** salt(3 wt.%) was added and heated to 90 deg. C to give aq. phase. Squalane (10 wt.%) and glycerin fatty acid ether(5 wt.%) were heated to completely dissolve and mixed. To the mixt. the aq. phase was added in small portions with slow stirring for emulsification while maintained at 70 deg.C to give 100wt.% of the cream.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B05-C05; B05-C07; **B12-A07**; B12-D07;
D08-B

L102 ANSWER 10 OF 14 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1992-002608 [01] WPIX

DNC C1992-001075

TI Prepn. contg. hydrogen peroxide, flocculant - is used to control red tide and treat **skin** diseases in cultured fish and inorganic particles.

DC A97 B06 C03

PA (KYMA) KATAYAMA KAGAKU KOGYO KENKYUSH

CYC 1

PI JP 03255008 A 19911113 (199201)*

JP 2968018 B2 19991025 (199950) 8p A01N059-00

ADT JP 03255008 A JP 1990-52307 19900302; JP 2968018 B2 JP 1990-52307 19900302

FDT JP 2968018 B2 Previous Publ. JP 03255008

PRAI JP 1990-52307 19900302

IC A01N025-04; A01N059-00

ICM A01N059-00

ICS A01N025-04; A01N025-12

AB JP 03255008 A UPAB: 19931006

A hydrogen peroxide prepn. is prep'd. by compounding (i) aq. soln. of hydrogen peroxide, (ii) a flocculant capable of forming floc in water, pref. carboxymethyl **cellulose**, methyl **cellulose**, polyacrylamide or arginate, or fly ash, and (iii) inorganic particles of 1-1000 microns in dia., pref. water-granulated slag so prep'd. as to be 10-600 microns in dia., that ppt. in water, with a pref. wt. ratio of the flocculant to the in-water pptg. inorganic particles of 0.01:30-99.9:70 and with a pref. wt. ratio of hydrogen peroxide to the total amt. of the flocculant and the in-water pptg. inorganic particles of 0.05-1:1.

Also new are control of red tide by spraying the prepn. in a region of **sea water** affected by red tide plankton.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The hydrogen peroxide prepn. is useful in controlling red tide caused by abnormal propagation of plankton in sea or fresh water. The prepn. can also be effectively used in preventing or treating skin diseases caused by parasites or microbes infecting fish cultured in sea or fresh water.

0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-M02; A12-W11; B05-C08; B12-A02A; **B12-A07**; C05-C08;
C12-A02A; **C12-A07**

L102 ANSWER 11 OF 14 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1990-255973 [34] WPIX

DNC C1990-110788
 TI Nutritional dietetic substance - contg. **sea water**
 lyophilisate, pollen, beer yeast and evening primrose oil, to improve
 skin appearance and prevent hair loss.
 DC D13
 IN CAMPO, R M
 PA (CAMP-I) CAMPO R M
 CYC 1
 PI FR 2641164 A 19900706 (199034)*
 ADT FR 2641164 A FR 1988-17582 19881229
 PRAI FR 1988-17582 19881229
 IC A23L001-30
 AB FR 2641164 A UPAB: 19930928
 A nutritional dietetic substance contains **seawater** lyophilisate,
 pollen, beer yeast and onager oil.
 Pref. the compsn. contains 0.1-5 (0.5-2) wt.% **seawater**
 lyophilisate, 15-30 (20)% pollen, 15-30 (20)% beer yeast and balance
 onager oil. The lyophilisate is obtd. from Na-free **seawater**.
 The substance is in the form of a **gel**, tablet, pill or capsule.
 USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsn. improves the appearance of the skin and
 prevents hair loss. Good results are obtd. after 2 or 3 weeks by daily
 administration of 1 g of the compsn. once or more.
 0/0
 FS CPI
 FA AB
 MC CPI: D08-B03; **D08-B09A**

L102 ANSWER 12 OF 14 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 1987-102553 [15] WPIX
 DNC C1987-042572
 TI Compsns. for treating skin diseases - contg. mineral salts.
 DC B06
 PA (BIEN-I) BIENER H; (PSOR-N) PSORI-MED AG
 CYC 12
 PI EP 217975 A 19870415 (198715)* DE 5p
 R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI NL SE
 US 4943432 A 19900724 (199032)
 CA 1283853 C 19910507 (199123)
 EP 217975 B 19911204 (199149)
 R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI NL SE
 DE 3584837 G 19920116 (199204)
 ADT EP 217975 A EP 1985-112766 19851008; US 4943432 A US 1988-236513 19880824
 PRAI EP 1985-112766 19851008
 REP 3.Jnl.Ref; DE 2124735; WO 8404885; 2.Jnl.Ref
 IC **A61K007-48**; A61K033-00
 AB EP 217975 A UPAB: 19930922
 Compsn. for treating psoriasis and other skin diseases, e.g. acne,
 neurodermatitis and ichthyosis, are solns. contg. a salt mixt. comprising
 20-750 g/kg chloride, 0.2-29 g/kg bromide, 0.2-22 g/kg sulphate, 0.005-14
 g/kg borate, 0.02-14 g/kg silicate, 0.001-11 g/kg fluoride, 0.001-9.5 g/kg
 iodide, 0.0002-9 g/kg carbonate, 0.001-8.5 g/kg bicarbonate, 20-285 g/kg
 Mg, 11-266 g/kg Na, 2-235 g/kg Ca, 2-95 g/kg K, 0.02-10.5 g/kg Sr,
 0.02-8.5 g/kg Fe, 0.001-6 g/kg Al, 0.001-2.5 g/kg Zn and 0.001-2 g/kg Li,
 the balance being water of crystn..
 ADVANTAGE - The compsns. have a marked healing effect and produce no
 allergic reactions (cf. **Dead Sea water**).
 0/0
 FS CPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B05-A03A; B05-B02C; B05-C04; B05-C05; B05-C07;
 B12-A07; B12-M07
 ABEQ EP 217975 B UPAB: 19930922
 A solution of a salt mixture for the treatment of psoriasis and other skin
 diseases such as acne, neurodermatitis, ichthyosis, characterised in that
 the solution has a concentration of at least 0.5 and not more than 34% by
 weight and in that the salt mixture used for preparation of the solution

has the following composition (in g/kg salt mixture, remainder up to 1000 g is water of crystallisation): Magnesium = 26-265; Chloride = 26-756; Sodium = 11-266; Bromide = 0.2-29; Calcium = 2-235; Sulphate = 0.2-22; Potassium = 2-95; borate = 0.05-14; Strontium = 0.02-10.5; Silicate = 0.02-14; Iron = 0.02-0.5; Fluoride = 0.001-11; Aluminium = 0.001-6.0; Iodide = 0.001-9.5; Zinc = 0.001-2.5; Carbonate = 0.0002-9.5; Lithium = 0.001-2.0; Hydrogen carbonate = 0.0001-8.5; a solution concentration of 24.06% and the following composition of the salt mixture being excluded from protection: Magnesium chloride 6 H₂O = 581.04; Sodium chloride = 213.05; Calcium chloride 2 H₂O = 108.46; Magnesium chloride 2 H₂O = 50.36; Potassium chloride = 27.11; Sodium bromide = 11.62; Aluminium sulphate 18 H₂O = 0.2443; Sodium tetraborate 10 H₂O = 0.2269; Iron (II) sulphate 2 H₂O = 0.1047; Sodium fluoride = 0.0942; Sodium metasilicate, anhydrous = 0.0873; Potassium iodide = 0.0419; Zinc chloride, anhydrous = 0.0175; Dried magnesium sulphate = 5.373; Strontium chloride 6 H₂O = 1.55; Sodium hydrogen carbonate = 0.39; Lithium chloride = 0.19; Sodium carbonate = 0.04.

ABEQ US 4943432 A UPAB: 19930922

Psoriasis-treating compsn. for application to skin is prep'd. by forming a mixt. of salt components which is free of organic impurities.

Salt components comprise (per kg mixt.) 55-108 g Mg, 51-126 g Na, 19-36 g Ca, 10-21 g K, 0.2-2.0 g Sr, 0.18-1.9 g Fe, 0.006-1.2 g Al, 0.2-0.8 g Zn, and 0.004-0.7 g Li, as cations; and 340-550 g Cl, 1.5-15 g Br, 1.1-9 g SO₄, 0.4-3 g B4O₇, 0.1-2.9 g SiO₃, 0.1-2.2 g F, 0.1-2.0 g I, 0.01-1.0 g CO₃, and 0.01-1.0 g HCO₃, as anions.

ADVANTAGE - Can comprise soln. or gelled form.

L102 ANSWER 13 OF 14 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1985-061983 [10] WPIX

DNC C1985-026991

TI Treatment of damaged tissue on fish - by topical application of extract from inner central zones of aloe vera leaves.

DC B04 C03

IN GOLDSTEIN, J

PA (AQUA-N) AQUARIUM PHARM INC

CYC 2

PI US 4500510 A 19850219 (198510)* 5p
CA 1220721 A 19870421 (198720)

ADT US 4500510 A US 1983-501990 19830607

PRAI US 1982-426351 19820929; US 1983-501990 19830607

IC A61K031-79; A61K035-78

AB US 4500510 A UPAB: 19930925

Treatment of damaged tissue on fish comprises topical admin. of a liquid extract or gel obtd. directly from the inner central zones of the leaves of Aloe Vera plant, or of a gel reconstituted from powdered aloe vera extract.

Aq. compsn. for treatment of damaged tissue on fish (on which at least part of a slime coating has been removed) comprises an extract or gel as described above and a slime-replacing cpd., a dechlorinator (Na₂SO₃ or ascorbic acid) to neutralise Cl₂ in the water, tris buffer to maintain at least pH9 and a diazolidinylurea preservative to prevent inactivation of the aloe vera.

USE/ADVANTAGE - When the compsns. are contacted with fish having damaged tissue, in sea water or fresh water, e.g. in an aquarium, healing of the tissue is promoted. When slime coating has been removed, the effectiveness of the compsns. used to replace it is increased by the aloe vera.

0/0

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B03-F; B04-A07F; B05-C05; B07-D09; B12-A07; B12-L09; C03-F; C04-A07F; C05-C05; C07-D09; C12-A07; C12-L09

L102 ANSWER 14 OF 14 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1982-79461E [38] WPIX

TI Topical compsns. for body care and treatment - contg. clay,

physiological agent, and vegetable prod..
 DC B07 D21
 PA (DELO-I) DELORY B
 CYC 1
 PI FR 2498451 A 19820730 (198238)* 8p
 PRAI FR 1981-1907 19810126
 IC A61K033-06
 AB FR 2498451 A UPAB: 19930915
 Compsns. contg. a mineral phase which is at least one type of clay, a physiological phase, containing at least one physiological agent, and a vegetable phase having at least one active ingredient are new. They have useful capillary, cutaneous, muscular, aesthetic properties and are used for body hygiene, treatment and care. The association of the different phases causes a multiplication of the curative effects.
 The clay may be white, green, pink, red or yellow and bentonic, naphthalised, or kaolinite. It is pref. dried in the sun but may also be dried artificially. The physiological phase may contain physiological serum, MgCl₂, iodinated or purified sea water, plasma, electro-vibrated water, lactic ferments, elastin, placental material, collagen, or bee-glue. The vegetable phase may contain extracts and tinctures of plants, vitaminised vegetable oils, nut oils, ash from plants, algae, etc.. To these three phases there may be added an aq. phase contg. alginates, gelifiers, starch, soaps, pectins, enzymes, bee-glue solns. collagen, lactic ferments etc. and an oily phase contg. copra oil, olive oil, cocoa butter, halibut oil, castor oil etc.. There may also be incorporated conventional cosmetic ingredients such as surfactants, perfumes, preservatives oils, excipients, analgesics, astringents and emollients.
 FS CPI
 FA AB
 MC CPI: B04-A07F; B04-B01C; B04-B02B; B04-B04A; B04-B04D; B04-B04H; B04-B04M; B04-D02; B05-A01B; D08-B; D09-E

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:18:45 ON 18 JUL 2001)
 SET COST OFF

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:18:56 ON 18 JUL 2001
 E WO98-IL615/AP, PRN

L1 1 S E3, E4
 L2 566 S DEAD SEA
 L3 17 S L2 AND COSMETIC#/SC, SX, CW
 L4 14 S L2 AND COSMETIC
 L5 4 S L2 AND DERMAT?
 L6 6 S L2 AND PHARMACEUT?
 L7 7 S L2 AND 63/SC, SX
 E COSMETICS/CT
 E E3+ALL
 L8 0 S L2 AND E2
 L9 17 S L2 AND E1+NT
 L10 0 S L2 AND E56+NT
 L11 27 S L2 AND SKIN
 L12 9 S L2 AND SKIN+NT/CT
 E SEAWATER/CW
 L13 8285 S E3
 E SEAWATER/CT
 E E3+ALL
 L14 28577 S E3, E2+NT
 L15 70796 S SEAWATER OR SEA WATER
 L16 29878 S OCEAN(L)WATER
 L17 138374 S SALT(L)WATER
 L18 582 S SALTY(L)WATER
 L19 4216 S L13-L18 AND COSMETIC#/SC, SX, CW

L20 32 S L3-L12
 L21 16 S L20 AND (PY<=1997 OR PRY<=1997 OR AY<=1997)
 E WATERS, OCEAN/CT
 E E3+ALL
 L22 20821 S E1
 L23 22068 S WATER#/CW (L) OCEAN
 L24 3387 S WATER#/CW (L) SALT
 L25 20970 S OCEAN#/CW (L) WATER
 L26 87469 S L13,L14,L15,L16,L22-L25
 L27 87929 S L18,L26
 L28 123 S L27 AND COSMETIC#/SC, SX, CW
 L29 79 S L27 AND COSMETIC
 L30 92 S L28, L29 AND (PY<=1997 OR PRY<=1997 OR AY<=1997)
 L31 103 S L21, L30
 L32 76 S L31 AND 62/SC, SX
 L33 27 S L31 NOT L32
 L34 8 S L33 AND COSMETIC#/SC
 L35 15 S L33 AND (1 OR 63 OR 17)/SC, SX
 L36 17 S L34, L35
 L37 93 S L32, L36
 L38 7 S L37 AND GEL?
 L39 4 S L38 NOT (DEXTRAN OR HAIR)/TI
 L40 32 S L27 AND (BHA OR BHT OR TOCOPHER? OR VITAMIN "E" OR (NA4 OR TE

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:44:37 ON 18 JUL 2001
 L41 4 S 25013-16-5 OR 128-37-0 OR 64-02-8 OR TOCOPHEROL/CN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:44:50 ON 18 JUL 2001
 L42 35 S L27 AND L41
 L43 1397 S L27 AND (XANTHAN(L)GUM OR GUAR(L)GUM OR ?CELLULOS? OR (MG OR

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:48:41 ON 18 JUL 2001
 L44 6 S 1327-43-1 OR 9000-30-0 OR 11138-66-2 OR 9004-62-0 OR 9004-65-

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:49:12 ON 18 JUL 2001
 L45 74 S L44 AND L27
 L46 80 S L27 AND (TWEEN OR OLETH OR CETETH OR CASTOR OIL)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:50:29 ON 18 JUL 2001
 L47 4 S 9005-64-5 OR 9005-65-6 OR 9004-98-2 OR 9004-95-9

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:51:25 ON 18 JUL 2001
 L48 53 S L27 AND L47
 L49 90 S L27 AND OIL(L) (VEGETABLE OR AVOCADO OR BORAGE OR EVENING OR P
 L50 1067 S L27 AND (FATTY ACID OR ASCORBIC ACID OR VITAMIN C OR LINOLEIC

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:55:03 ON 18 JUL 2001
 L51 10 S (ASCORBIC ACID OR VITAMIN C OR LINOLEIC ACID OR LINOLENIC ACI

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:56:00 ON 18 JUL 2001
 L52 193 S L27 AND L51
 L53 2667 S L40, L42, L43, L45, L46, L48, L49, L50, L52
 L54 18 S L53 AND L37
 L55 18 S L54 AND (PY<=1997 OR PRY<=1997 OR AY<=1997)
 L56 2 S L55 AND L39
 L57 4 S L39, L56
 L58 16 S L55 NOT L57
 SEL DN 1 2 4 12
 L59 4 S E1-E4
 L60 8 S L57, L59 AND L1-L40, L42-L43, L45-L46, L48-L50, L52-L59

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:07:49 ON 18 JUL 2001

FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 15:08:50 ON 18 JUL 2001
 L61 10 S DEAD SEA
 L62 16 S SEAWATER OR (SEA OR OCEAN OR SALT#) ()WATER

L63 2 S BRINE
 L64 24 S L61-L62
 L65 15 S L64 AND PY<=1997

FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 15:11:15 ON 18 JUL 2001

FILE 'BIOBUSINESS' ENTERED AT 15:12:03 ON 18 JUL 2001

L66 1164 S L64
 L67 1116 S L66 AND PY<=1997
 L68 24 S L67 AND COSMETIC
 E 42100/CC
 L69 23 S E3,E4 AND L67
 E 16500/CC
 L70 38 S E3,E4 AND L67
 L71 39 S L68-L70
 L72 25 S L71 NOT (TROUT OR SALMON OR BREAM OR DRINKING OR ARTEMIA OR J

FILE 'BIOBUSINESS' ENTERED AT 15:17:58 ON 18 JUL 2001

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 15:18:23 ON 18 JUL 2001

L73 18101 S L66
 L74 59 S L73 AND A61K007-48/IC, ICM, ICS, ICA
 L75 0 S L73 AND A61K007:48/ICI
 L76 138 S L73 AND (P943 OR Q254)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
 L77 243 S L73 AND (B14-N17? OR C14-N17? OR B12-A07 OR C12-A07 OR D08-B
 L78 277 S L74-L77
 L79 28 S L78 AND DEAD SEA
 L80 51 S L78 AND GEL?
 L81 5 S L79 AND L80
 L82 5 S L78 AND Q619/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
 L83 16 S L78 AND (B12-M03 OR C12-M03)/MC
 L84 31 S L78 AND R022/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
 L85 2 S L79 AND L82-L84
 L86 6 S L81,L85
 L87 5 S L86 NOT HAIR/TI
 L88 20 S L78 AND VISC?
 L89 19 S L78 AND (XANTHAN OR GUAR OR ?CELLULOS?)
 E XANTHAN/DCN
 E E4+ALL
 L90 1 S L78 AND E2
 E GUAR/DCN
 E E4+ALL
 L91 1 S E2 AND L78
 L92 4 S L78 AND (1860 OR 3005 OR 1859)/DRN
 L93 3 S L78 AND (R01860 OR R03005 OR R01859)/DCN
 L94 5 S L90-L93
 L95 38 S L94,L89,L88
 L96 4 S L79 AND L95
 L97 6 S L87,L96
 L98 63 S L80,L95 NOT L97
 L99 31 S L98 AND (BATH? OR SKIN OR GEL OR TOPICAL OR TOILET? OR ECZEMA
 L100 8 S L99, AND (SEAWATER OR (SEA OR OCEAN OR SALTY) ()WATER OR BRINE
 L101 0 S L99 AND L79

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 15:40:06 ON 18 JUL 2001

L102 14 S L100,L97